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A Starting Point Of Further Advance

NEHRU'S ANSWER TO ALL CRITICS OF PACT

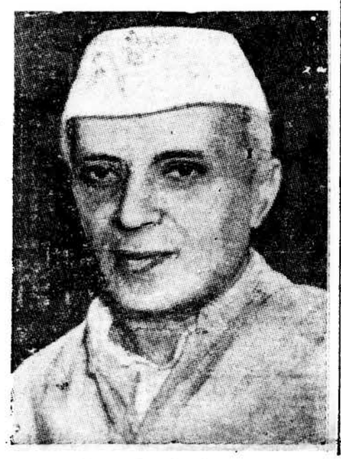
NEW DELHI, April 10 (PTI).

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Prime Minister, broadcasting from the All India Radio here tonight asked the critics of the Indo-Pakistan agreement to look at it in the context of events and to think of what the alternatives might have been.

He was convinced, he said, that the agreement was good as far as it went and would bring immediate relief in some measure to the suffering millions of Bengal. He was convinced also that it could be made 'the starting point of further advance in the right direction.'

Pandit Nehru said: "I have no doubt that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan will exercise his great influence in the fullest degree to help in implementing this agreement and in producing those conditions of peace and security and good living for the minorities in Pakistan. Need I assure you that my Government will do their utmost to fulfil the letter and the spirit of this agreement."

Pandit Nehru said: "Fortunately we have pulled ourselves up before greater disaster overwhelmed us" and added that he did not wish to minimise the difficulties confronting the country. "But whatever difficulties remain, if you and I and all of us are determined to surmount them, we shall inevitably succeed," he declared.



A Big Hurdle Crossed

DARK SHADOW

The following is the full text of the broadcast by the Prime Minister tonight.

"We have passed through trying times which test men's souls. Hundreds of thousands of people have been uprooted from their homes in Bengal and suffered intolerable agony. Millions have lived under the dark shadow of fear and insecurity. But apart from those people in East Bengal, in West Bengal or Assam, apart from the vast armies of refugees who have gone through these ordeals, all of us, wherever we might be, have shared in this suffering and torment of soul and out of this torment has come passion and the insensate action that passion brings forth. We seemed to have lost our moorings and struggled blindly for a blind future.

"Fortunately we have pulled ourselves up before greater disaster overwhelmed us. As you know, for a full week the Prime Minister of Pakistan and I discussed with earnestness of spirit these terrible problems that faced us. I had the advantage of conferring with my colleagues from day to day, for they carried the burden equally with me. As a result of these long talks, an agreement was signed on behalf of the two Governments on Saturday afternoon and I placed this before our Parliament this morning.

VALUE OF PACT

"What is the value of this agreement? How far will it be implemented? To what extent will it succeed in producing hope and security in these affected areas of Bengal and Assam and elsewhere? Will it solve the problems that confront us? These questions

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

General Welcome In The Lobbies

BUT BENGAL M.P.s NOT QUITE SATISFIED

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 10.

THE INDO-Pakistan Agreement and Pandit Nehru's statement in Parliament this morning had a mixed reception in the lobbies. The Bengal members did not hide their reaction. They were opposed to the agreement.

Members from the Punjab saw in the agreement a repetition of their own case. Other members generally acclaimed it as an act of statesmanship on both sides. As the Prime Minister said in his statement, the crux of the problem lies in the implementation of the agreement. If properly implemented the agreement will lay the foundation for lasting peace not only between the two countries but also within the two countries.

The general feeling was to give every support to the Government to make it a success

Dacoits In Reds' Clothing

THE situation in Hyderabad is properly under control, said Sardar Patel at the press conference, when questioned on Communist activities in the State. The trouble-makers, he added, would be dealt with in the manner they deserved.

The Deputy P.M. said that many of these people who committed dacoities, murder, arson, and loot in Hyderabad were really not Communists, but took shelter under the "respectable name of Communists." Their activities were a legacy of the past.

Pandit Nehru, intervening, said, "As Sardar Patel has mentioned, a good deal of what is happening in Hyderabad is a legacy of the regime under which dacoity, etc. accompanied by murder used to prevail. Many of these people take the name of Communists to get a kind of political flavour, but they have nothing to do with any economic or other policy."

Pact Promises New Harmony

PREMIERS PLEDGE TO DO THEIR BEST

THE PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN DECLARED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CAPITALS ON MONDAY THAT EACH WOULD DO HIS UTMOST—AND EACH WAS SURE THAT THE OTHER WOULD DO HIS UTMOST—TO IMPLEMENT THEIR HISTORIC AGREEMENT ON MINORITIES, AIMED AT ERADICATING FEAR AND SUSPICION AND CREATING A NEW UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

Pandit Nehru said at his monthly press conference in New Delhi that he was "perfectly satisfied" that the Pakistan Prime Minister was determined to implement the agreement. He said he believed Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's position in Pakistan was such that "his word goes a longway".

In the Pakistan Parliament, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan expressed confidence that Pandit Nehru would do everything possible to safeguard the rights and privileges of the minority in all parts of India. "I hope he too was satisfied that I will do everything possible in this direction in Pakistan", he added.

The joint agreement simultaneously made public in the two Parliaments, seeks to create conditions necessary for the restoration of confidence and the return of the refugees to their homes. It emphasises that the allegiance and loyalty of the minorities is to the State of which they are citizens, and it is to the Government of their own State that they should look for the redress of their grievances.

The Agreement

The agreement provides that the minorities will have full freedom of and protection in worship, movement, ownership and occupation, and equal opportunities. Refugees from one country to the other may return to their homes if they choose, regaining immovable property, if they do so before the end of this year.

In order to restore confidence so that refugees may return to their homes, the two Governments have decided to depute a Minister each to remain in the affected areas for the time being, to include on the Cabinets of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam a representative of the minority community, and to appoint separate enquiry commssions to report on the causes and extent of the recent disturbances and make recommendations with a view to preventing recurrence of communal disorder.

More Meetings

The two Prime Ministers announced that they would themselves meet from time to time to review the situation and consider common problems.

"We have stopped ourselves at the edge of a precipice and turned our back on it. That by itself is, I submit, a definite gain," Pandit Nehru said in the Indian Parliament.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan told the Pakistan Parliament, "I look upon this agreement as the precursor of a new understanding between India and Pakistan.

"In the interests of both India and Pakistan—indeed in the interests of world peace—it is essential that we should settle all our outstanding issues by peaceful means and promote the growth of friendship and good neighbourly feelings between the two countries".

Fears Allayed

The Pakistan Prime Minister said that fears expressed that an Islamic State would be theocratic, and that it migh not be guided in its policy by pinciples of equal status, rights and citizenship in respect of the minorities residing in it, were "entirely baseless". He said, 'I hope that all talk of Pakistan being a theocratic state where discrimination is made, will now cease".

The two Prime Ministers also held press conferences at which they appealed to the press to support the Governments in their efforts to create a congenial atmosphere for the implementation of the joint agreement.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was present at Pandit Nehru's press conference, said he was "perfectly in agreement" with the Indian Prime Minister, and endorsed his appeal to the press for co-operaion.

Press Conference

Questions put to Pandit Nehru by the pressmen covered a variety of sub-

(Continued on page 5 in Col. 5)

Pakistan Not Theocratic

REPLYING to a question at the press conference on Monday, Pandit Nehru said: "Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan strongly repudiates that his state is a theocratic state. He has certainly used the word 'Islamic state' occasionally, but he says that it is like the 'Ram Rajya business" in India. It is not theocratic."

Question: What is Ram Rajya?

Pandit Nehru: "I do not know." (Laughter).

Country Saved From Great Catastrophe, Says C. R.

GENERAL WELCOME TO PACT

MADRAS, April 10 (PTI).

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI commenting on the Nehru-Liaquat agreement on minorities, told Press Trust of India tonight that the country had been saved from a great catastrophe.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who is still in bed with eye trouble, heard the full text of the agreement read out to him and said: "The press of Bengal and others, on whom the responsibility of guiding public opinion in Bengal has fallen, have before them but two alternatives, either to make up their minds to give up Bengal to the dictatorship of Communists and terrorists or to give whole-hearted and forthright support to the agreement which the Prime Minister of India, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Congress Working Committee have accepted. There is no third course open.

"Any hesitation or debate will be tantamount to choosing the first alternative. The situation is grave and hence I use such plain language, hoping that my advice will not be discarded.

"That the Prime Minister of Pakistan has made up his mind to do all in his power, to do no less than the Government of India in regard to the just protection of the minorities, is obvious from all that has happened last week. But statesmanship demands that the people of India should give their fullest support to our Prime Minister and his policy irrespective of the capacity of the Government of Pakistan or their willingness.

"Had Gandhiji been alive, he would have explained this in his own inimitable and powerful manner. It should be enough for us that after fullest consideration Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ask us to do this.

"So far as I am concerned, I feel profoundly thankful. The country has been saved from a great catastrophe. We have difficulties and shall continue to have them, but these difficulties would be made ten times

(Continued on page 5, col. 2)

FLYING BIXBYS IN PARIS AIRPORT.

Robert and Diana Bixby seen at Orly airport near Paris prior to leaving for Cairo on the next stage of their round-the-world flight in which they hoped to beat Bill Odom's record.

No Revaluation Of The Rupee

MATTHAI AFFIRMS POLICY

NEW DELHI, April 10 (PTI).

THE Finance Minister Dr. John Matthai addressing the Punjab Chamber of Commerce today said that the agreement between the Pakistan Jute Board and the Indian Jute Mills Association had not been considered by the Government of India. "Our own policy in regard to the matter has been and still is," said Dr. Matthai, "that trade matters of this kind are more suitably dealt with on the basis of a fairly comprehensive examination of all matters outstanding between the two countries."

Maintaining that the devaluation was a right step taken by the Government, Dr. Matthai said that he wanted to make it perfectly clear that the Government of India had no intention of revaluing the Indian rupee. He saw no reason calling for the revision of the devaluation decision.

Paying a tribute to the late Mr Cameron, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Dr. Matthai said "I looked upon Mr. Cameron as typical of the responsive leadership of the British business community in India today. In my own experience of more than 35 years of contact with business life of the country, I cannot imagine of any time when the relations between the British business community and the political and business life of India has been more friendly and more mutually responsive."

DELHI PACT

The Finance Minister referred to the agreement reached between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and expressed the hope that better atmosphere and more cordiality which had been in evidence all through the talks would help them to find a solution of the problem before long. One of the difficult aspects of international agreements had always been implementation. But he had no doubt that the agreement would help the implementation of the decisions reached at the conference.

"Whatever may be the result of the conference, the situation which has been developing in Bengal as the result of a large influx of refugees from East Bengal to West Bengal creates a problem which places a very difficult responsibility upon the shoulders of the Government.

"The Government are aware that we have a very special responsibility in solving the difficult social and economic problems. Speaking for the Government of India, I would like to say that we would make every effort to see that this problem receives a speedy and satisfactory solution. Speaking particularly as the Minister of Finance, I would like to say that whatever strain this problem may impose upon our finances, I am prepared to see that every reasonable measure of assistance is afforded to them (cheers)

BUDGET

Referring to the budget, the Finance Minister contended that the Government had succeeded to a large extent in removing inequalities and anomalies in the taxation system.

"What business in India needs above all today" said Dr. Matthai "is a spirit of confidence and hope that the future is not entirely so dark and depressing as it may appear. But confidence cannot be created entirely by Government. I have a sort of feeling that although I have received a large measure of response from the business community to such gestures as Government may have been able to make, the response has not been altogether as satisfactory as I would like it to be.'

SURAT, April 10, (PTI): One person was killed and two injured when police opened fire on some Bhils in Amrutpara, a Bhil village, according to a report received here.

MINORITY PROBLEM

Liaquat's Call To The Press

KARACHI, April 10 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER Liaquat Ali Khan made an impassioned appeal here today to the Pakistan Press to assist him in "the noble task of creating peaceful and liveable conditions for the minorities in India and Pakistan."

Addressing a Press Conference on the Indo-Pakistan agreement on minorities, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan emphasised that the minority problem was a human problem and the Press which claimed to have no other motive but service should therefore, extend its fullest co-operation to the Government in the implementation of the agreement.

Unless there was complete co-operation of the peoples, the Governments of India and Pakistan by themselves would not succeed in restoring confidence amongst the minorities, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan declared.

PLEA TO PRESS

Except for a brief appeal to the press, the Prime Minister did not make any statement at his conference. He answered a varied range of questions from over fifty Pakistani and foreign correspondents on subjects closely related to outstanding Indo-Pakistani disputes.

Some of the main points made by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan were: "It is our intention to tackle other (Indo-Pakistan) issues in due course of time."

The Exchange ratio of the Pak rupee was not discussed during his conversations with Pandit Nehru. "That is a question which is not open to discussion." The Kashmir question was discussed to the extent to which "we would like to discuss it."

"We discussed the question of eviction of Muslims from Assam. At a later date, it may be again taken up."

On the possibility of a non-aggression pact between India and Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan replied: "It would be very good thing if it was decided."

Trade matters were discussed between officials of the Government accompanying and their opposite numbers in New Delhi. "These talks were just a sort of informal talks and may continue later on."

New Era Of Concord

Liaquat Sums Up

KARACHI, April 10 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER Liaquat Ali Khan declared in the Pakistan Parliament today that he looked upon the Indo-Pakistan agreement on minorities "as the precursor of a new understanding between India and Pakistan".

The Prime Minister, who was presenting the agreement to the House, said that it was his "firm intention to implement this agreement to the full."

As a result of his conversations with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said he was satisfied that Pandit Nehru would do everything possible to see that the life, property, culture, citizenship and other rights of the minority in all parts of India were fully safeguarded. "I hope that he too was satisfied that I will do everything possible in this direction in Pakistan."

Mr. Liaquat Ali

In the task of implementing the agreement, the Prime Minister of Pakistan asked for "the co-operation of the Press on both sides of the border."

NEED FOR CAUTION

He warned that a false word or action today might upset the balance which may be impossible to redress for generations to come, and added: "Let none of us do anything that may jeopardise the completion of the delicate and difficult work that lies ahead of us."

"I believe and so does the Prime Minister of India that this agreement, if properly implemented, will lead to the eradication of fear and suspicion which stalk this sub-continent today. The Prime Minister of India and I will be meeting from time to time to review the implementation of the agreement as well as to consider other problems of common concern", he said.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan added, that in the interests of both countries, as indeed in the interests of world peace, "it is essential that we should settle all outstanding issues by peaceful means and promote the growth of friendship and good neighbourly feelings between the two countries."

(Details on page 8)

Nothing But Peace

KARACHI, April 10 (PTI): Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in a broadcast from Karachi tonight expressed the hope that the Indo-Pakistan agreement on minorities would inaugurate a new era "in which we shall be able to settle mutually our common disputes which have resulted in growing dissension between the two countries".

Pakistan, Mr. Khan reiterated, wants "nothing but peace and friendship". The Government of Pakistan are determined to do their utmost to make this agreement a success, he declared.

CONFERENCE ON THE RUPEE

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 10:

Indo-Pakistan trade conference will be held in Karachi from April 19 to April 21 to discuss the balance and exchange of commodities on the basis of the Indian rupee, it is learnt.

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(1743)

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7539

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH MEETING of the policy-holders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1950, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To elect five Directors to represent the policy-holders on the Board of Directors.
2. To recommend Auditors for appointment by the Share-holders.

Applications with full name, address and policy particulars from eligible policy-holders (holding otherwise than as assignees policies insuring either a total sum of not less than rupees three thousand or annuities of a total amount of Rupees two hundred and fifty, such policies being in force for not less than three years) signifying their assent to accept Office if elected, should by REGISTERED POST, reach the Head Office of the Company not less than two months before the date of the Meeting, i. e. on or before 22-5-50.

Only and all persons holding policies issued by the Company which are in force for not less than six months as at the date of Meeting and holding certificates of admission shall be eligible to attend and vote at the Meeting. Applications for such certificates should reach the Company not less than two months before the date of Meeting.

Votes for the Election of Directors may be given at the Meeting either personally or by proxy. The instrument appointing the proxy should be in the prescribed form and must be presented at the Head-Office of the Company not less than one month before the date of the Meeting.

For Item (2) Policy-holders whose policies have been in force for at least three months will also be eligible for admission.

G. G. SOUNDANKAR,
Managing Director.

Nasik, 6th April 1950.

(7543)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 31-5-1950 for the post of CATTLE SALVAGE OFFICER. PAY Rs. 300-900 and free unfurnished quarters. Higher starting pay admissible. AGE.—Not more than 35 years on 1-8-1950, relaxable in suitable cases. QUALIFICATIONS.—(1) B. Ag. or B. Sc. (Agri.). (2) Knowledge of development of grass and fodder lands and their conservation. (3) Experience in cultivation and conservation of grass and fodder in India or abroad. (4) Experience preferably for seven years or more, in cultivation and improvement of fodder lands on large scale. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission," who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with employment exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the exchange office.

(7549)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC NOTICE

IN ORDER to enable the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports to dispose, of outstanding applications relating to the O. G. L. Concessional Scheme (licences in respect of which are not ordinarily valid for shipments beyond the 31st May, 1950) and those relating to the licensing period July-December, 1949, it has been decided that no further interviews will be granted to the public by officers of the Chief Controller's organisation at New Delhi during the month of April, 1950.

2. This decision will not apply in the case of interviews already arranged in advance, and officers will see, on the dates fixed, the holders of interview slips which have already been issued.

R. J. PRINGLE.
Chief Controller of Imports.

New Delhi, 6th April, 1950.
6-4-50.

(7544)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

PRESS NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following works from the approved P. W. D., Railway and M. E. S. Contractors to reach the undersigned on or before 21-4-1950, 3 P. M. and will be opened on the same day at 3-30 P. M.

	Estimated cost.	Earnest-money.
:1: Widening of miles 0-12 1/8 on A.B. Road, I.S. Indore Mhow Road).	1,25,730	6,286
:2: Widening of miles 0-13 3/4 on A. B. Road,. I.N., (Dewas section)	2,43,498	12,175

Tender forms and specifications can be had on any working day upto 20-4-1950 from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- for each tender (not refundable).

Right is reserved to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reasons.

(Sd.) N. N. MEHTA,
Executive Engineer,
Indore Central Division.

(7548)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMSHER SINGH NAGI has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Municipal leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the Sewri-Wadala Estate of the Bombay Municipality Scheme No. 57, Plot No. 26, (North) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 892 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5/938, Cadastral Survey No. 584 of Matunga Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 5198, Street No. 2439, Matunga Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 25, on or towards the South by 50 feet road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 27 and on or towards the West by 40 feet Road.

All persons having any claim whatsoever in, to, or upon the said premises are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1950.

MADHAVJI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(7550)

TEXT OF NEHRU'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, April 10.

Following is the text of Pandit Nehru's statement in Parliament today on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement:

"I beg to place on the table of the House an agreement signed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and by me on behalf of our respective Governments. This agreement was signed on Saturday afternoon, after discussions lasting for a full week. I shall not read out this agreement, as copies of it are going to be given to Members of the House. I shall only refer to some of its salient features and I earnestly hope that this House and the country will give full support to this agreement and to the policy which underlies it. We have had many agreements in the past and we have had many breaches of agreement also.

I think I may say with justice that this particular agreement, both in regard to its contents and its timing, has a peculiar significance and importance. Our future depends upon the measure of compliance in Pakistan and India.

TRAGEDY & DISASTER

"During the past weeks and months, the whole country, and more particularly Bengal, have faced tragedy and disaster and it is not surprising that people's minds should have been excited and passion let loose. Yet the disaster that came and the tragedy that overwhelmed vast numbers of people appeared to be a prelude to an even greater catastrophe. As I sat, hour after hour, discussing these matters of grave import with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, I saw an unending stream of unhappy, fear-stricken refugees, uprooted from their homes, facing a dark and unknown future. I experienced their sorrow and misery and I prayed for guidance as to how this could be stopped. All the ideals I had stood for since fate and circumstance pushed me into public affairs, appeared to fade away and a sense of utter nakedness came to me. Was it for this that we had laboured through the years? Was it for this that we had had the high privileged of discipleship of the Father of the Nation?

We have to grapple with material facts, but even more so we have to grapple with immaterial things in people's minds and hearts. We have to deal with fear and passion and prejudice. As the House knows, scenes of horror have been enacted in many places. News of this had unnerved and angered many people. The time had come when we had to make a final effort to stop this rot or to drift inevitably towards catastrophe. Formal state communications were too slow and too barren of results. It became essential that there should be some personal touch and a frank discussion of the situation and the problems and an earnest attempt to solve them.

BURDENED WITH RESPONSIBILITY

Fate Of Millions Involved

I invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan to come to Delhi and he was good enough to accept this invitation. For seven days we discussed the Bengal situation as well as many other matters which have poisoned the relations of India and Pakistan. Both of us were burdened with a heavy sense of responsibility for the fate of our countries and of many millions therein was involved in these discussions. The matter was not merely a political one or an economic one, but essentially a human problem in which human lives and human suffering were involved in a measure that was almost unthinkable.

The problem was not a mere Bengal one but essentiall all-India. Indeed its repercussions went far beyond the borders of India and Pakistan. Because of this, the world took deep interest in this meeting and its result.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The first part of the Agreement deals with certain fundamental democratic rights of all citizens and nationals and it is declared threrein that minorities must have complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country, freedom of occupation, speech and worship, equal opportunity to participate in the public life of the country, to hold political or other office and to serve in the country's civil and armed forces.

All this has been laid down, as the House knows, in our Constitution and it was not necessary for us to repeat it. It became necessary, however, to say so, because doubts had arisen in people's mind, and these doubts had been frequently expressed, that the Pakistan State was based on a certain communal idea and therefore could not give equality of citizenship of its minorities.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan repudiated this with force and said that in the Constitution they were framing, it was their intention to lay down these democratic rights, as we had done in our Constitution. Indeed, this had been stated already in the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He assured me that his Government believed in the modern conception of a democratic state and that indeed there could be no other form of State under modern conditions. This assurance is embodied in Part 'A' of the Agreement.

FULL PROTECTION FOR EVERY RELIGION

Misconceptions Cleared

We have called our state a Secular State and there has been some misunderstanding of this, as if it was something opposed to religion or morality. Some misguided people in our country have even demanded something in the nature of a communal state here. But so far as this House is concerned and the vast majority of the people in our country, we have definitely adopted the idea of a secular state and we intend to adhere to it in full measure. This does not mean that religion ceases to be an important factor in the private life of the individual. It means that the state and religion are not tied up together. It simply means the repetition of the cardinal doctrine of modern democratic practice, that is the separation of the state from religion and the full protection of every religion. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has made it clear in the agreement that his State is based on these modern democratic ideas.

FREEDOM FOR MIGRANTS

"Part 'B' of the Agreement deals more especially with the migrants from East and West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. We have ensured in this that these migrants should have freedom of movement and protection in transit and that they shall be free to remove as much of their movable personal effects, household goods and personal jewellery, as they may wish to take with them. Also a fixed quantity of cash. Further that the migrant may deposit his or her jewellery or cash in a bank and facilities would be provided to him or her for their transfer to him or her, subject, as regards cash to exchange regulations.

There has been much complaint about harassment by customs authorities and others. In order to prevent this, it has been agreed that liaison officers of the other Government shall be posted at these customs offices.

While freedom of movement from one country to another has been assured, it has been laid down that migrants can return to their homes when they choose. If they return by the end of this year, that is 31st December, 1950, they will be entitled to the restoration of their immovable property, house or land. In the case of a migrant who decides not to return, ownership of all immovable property shall continue to vest in him and he shall have unrestricted right to dispose of it by sale, exchange or otherwise. Arrangements will be made for trustees to hold this property and to recover rent and necessary legislation will be passed to enable this to be done.

This last provision, that is the retention of the ownership of immovable property and the right to sell or exchange it, will apply to all the migrants who have left East Bengal or West Bengal or Assam since the 15th August, 1947. Thus this provision will include those 15 lakhs of persons who have come away from East Bengal in the course of the last two years and a half. This provision will also include the migrants who have left Bihar for East Bengal owing to communal disturbances.

RESTORATION OF NORMALCY

Question Of Forced Conversions

Part 'C' of the Agreement deals with the restoration of normal conditions, the punishment of all those who are found guilty, collective fines and special courts. It deals also with the setting up of agencies for the recovery of abducted women and for the non-recognition of forced conversion and the punishment of people who are found guilty of converting people forcibly I should like specially to mention to the House that it is laid down that any conversion effected during a period of communal disturbance shall be deemed to be a forced conversion.

It is proposed to set up Commissions of Enquiry to report on the causes and extent of the recent disturbances and to make recommendations with a view to prevent them in future. Further, it is stated that prompt and effective steps will be taken to prevent dissemination of news and mischievous opinion calculated to rouse communal passion. Propaganda in either country directed against the territorial integrity of the other or purporting to incite war between them will also not be permitted.

All this is specially applicable to the affected areas in East and West Bengal and Assam. But some of it is of general application to any part of Pakistan or India.

MINISTER DEPUTED

Each Government has decided to depute a Minister to remain in these areas. These Central Ministers will be charged with the responsibility to help in restoring confidence, so that the refugees may return to their homes, and in generally supervising the implementation of this agreement.

It is also proposed to include in the Cabinets of East and West Bengal a representative of the minority community.

In order to assist in the implementation of this Agreement, it has been further decided to set up Minority Commissions in East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam. The Central Ministers will have the right to attend and participate in any of the meetings of any Commission. Either of them may call for a joint meeting of any two Minority Commissions. These Commissions will be charged with the implementation of this Agreement and to report from time to time thereon.

In the event of the Central Ministers supporting any recommendation, they will be normally given effect to. If there is disagreement between the two Central Ministers, the matter shall be referred to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan who shall either resolve it themselves or determine the agency and procedure by which it will be resolved.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF

This, in brief, is the substance of the agreement that has been arrived at. I think it may be said with justice that this agreement should bring immediately certain relief from the tension that has persisted for sometime. The problem of Bengal and Assam will not be solved by this Agreement alone, but for millions of people there it will not only bring some immediate relief but also a ray of hope for the future. It depends on the two Governments and the peoples of Pakistan and India as to how far that ray can be extended into the full flood of the light of the sun.

The problem before us has many aspects, but perhaps the most important is the psychological and human aspect. Conditions have been created which make it difficult, if not impossible, for people to live in their home-lands and so vast numbers of them have preferred to leave everything they possessed and go to distant places rather than live always with insecurity and fear as their companions. Unless this fear and insecurity are removed completely and normal civilised conditions of life prevail, this problem will not be solved in spite of all agreements. An agreement is a step, and a step only, in a certain direction. It has to be followed up by many other steps and more particularly by a change in the very conditions of life.

By this Agreement, the Governments of Pakistan and India have pledged themselves to take those other steps also and I feel sure that this House will give its full support to this great enterprise, which means so much to millions of our countrymen. To the people of East and West Bengal and Assam, I would make a special appeal, for they have suffered most from these tragic upheavals and they are concerned most with the implementation of this Agreement. The whole of India has not only sympathised with them, but has shown that sympathy in many ways.

BARBARITY IS NO SOLUTION

Advice To Refugees

Their cause has become the cause of the whole country. So far as the refugees are concerned, the Government of India have undertaken unlimited responsibilities for their welfare. But while we shall undoubtedly look after, to the best of our ability, those unhappy persons who come as refugees and try to rehabilitate them, it is clear that this is no satisfactory solution of this great problem. The only solution is to produce proper conditions to live in their homelands, wherever they may be. The only solution is to put an end to the barbarism and inhuman behaviour that we have witnessed during these past weeks.

If one thing is certain, it is this: That we shall not serve our people or our country or the cause of humanity by encouraging private violence and inhuman behaviour. That is the way of degradation and weakening the nation.

The brief course of our history as an independent nation has been bedevilled by our strained relations with Pakistan and the conflicts that have resulted from them. Those conflicts led to this disaster in Bengal and we came on the verge of something far greater even than that. We have stopped ourselves at that edge of a precipice and turned our back to it. That by itself is, I submit, a definite gain. It is now upto us, as it is upto the Government and people of Pakistan, to live up to our professions and to face all our problems with sanity and goodwill and the fixed determination to put an end to that vicious atmosphere that has surrounded us for these two and a half years.

Text Of The Indo-Pakistan Agreement

Following is the full text of the Indo-Pak Agreement jointly signed on April 8 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan:

(A) "The Governments of India and Pakistan solemnly agree that each shall ensure, to the minorities throughout its territory, complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country and freedom of occupation, speech and worship, subject to law and morality. Members of the minorities shall have equal opportunity with members of the majority community to participate in the public life of their country, to hold political or other office, and to serve in their country's civil and armed forces. Both Governments declare these rights to be fundamental and undertake to enforce them effectively. The Prime Minister of India has drawn attention to the fact that these rights are guaranteed to all minorities in India by its Constitution. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has pointed out that similar provision exists in the objectives resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. It is the policy of both Governments that the enjoyment of these democratic rights shall be assured to all their nationals without distinction.

Both Governments wish to emphasise that the allegiance and loyalty of the minorities is to the state of which they are citizens, that that it is to the Government of their own state that they should look for the redress of their grievances".

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR MIGRANTS

(B) "In respect of migrants from East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, where communal disturbances have recently occurred, it is agreed between the two Governments:

(I) That there shall be freedom of movement and protection in transit;

(II) That there shall be freedom to remove as much of his moveable personal effects and house hold goods as a migrant may wish to take with him Moveable property shall include personal jewellery. The maximum cash allowed to each adult migrant will be Rs 150 and to each migrant child Rs. 75;

(III) That a migrant may deposit such of his personal jewellery or cash as he does not wish to take with him with a bank. As proper receipt shall be furnished to him by the bank for cash or jewellery thus deposited and facilities shall be provided, as and when required, for their transfer to him, subject, as regards cash to the exchange regulations of the Government concerned;

IV) That there shall be no harassment by the customs authorities. At each customs post agreed upon by the Governments concerned, liaison officers of the other Government shall be posted to ensure this in practice;

(V) Rights of ownership in or occupancy of the immoveable property of a migrant shall not be disturbed. If, during his absence, such property is occupied by another person, it shall be returned to him, provided that he comes back by the 31st December 1950. Where the migrant was a cultivating owner or tenant, the land shall be restored to him, provided that he returns not later than the 31st December, 1950. In exceptional cases, if a Government considers that a migrant's immoveable property cannot be returned to him, the matter shall be referred to the appropriate minority commission for advice.

Where restoration of immoveable property to the migrant who returns within the specified period is found not possible the Government concerned shall take steps to rehabilitate him

(VI) That in the case of a migrant who decides not to return, ownership of all his immoveable property shall continue to vest in him and he shall have unrestricted right to dispose of it by sale, by exchange with an evacuee in the other country, or otherwise. A committee consisting of three representatives of the minority and presided over by a representative of Government shall act as trustees of the owner. The committee shall be empowered to recover rent for such immoveable property according to law.

The Governments of East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura shall enact the necessary legislation to set up these committees.

The provincial or state Government, as the case may be, will instruct the district or other appropriate authority to give all possible assistance for the discharge of the committee's functions.

The provisions of this sub-paragraph shall also apply to migrants who may have left E. Bengal for any part of India or West Bengal, Assam or Tripura for any part of Pakistan, prior to the recent disturbances but after the 15th August, 1947, The arrangement in this sub-paragraph will apply also to migrants who have left Bihar for East Bengal owing to communal disturbances or fear thereof.

PUNISH GUILTY

(C) "As regards the Province of East Bengal and each of the states of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura respectively, the two Governments further agree that they shall:

1. Continue their efforts to restore normal conditions and shall take suitable measures to prevent recurrence of disorder.

2. Punish all those who are found guilty of ofences against persons and property and of other criminal offences. In view of their deterrent effect, collective fines shall be imposed, where necessary. Special courts will, where necessary, be appointed to ensure that wrongdoers are promptly punished.

3. Make every possible effort to recover looted property.

4. Set up immediately an agency, with which representatives of the minority shall be associated, to assist in the recovery of abducted women.

5. Not recognise forced conversions. Any conversion effected during a period of communal disturbance shall be deemed to be a forced conversion. Those found guilty of converting people forcibly shall be punished.

ENQUIRY BODY

6. Set up a commission of enquiry at once to enquire into and report on the causes and extent of the recent disturbances and to make recommendations with a view to preventing recrudescence of similar trouble in future. The personnel of the Commission, which shall be presided over by a judge of the High Court, shall be such as to inspire confidence among the minority.

7. Take prompt and effective steps to prevent the dissemination of news and mischievous opinion calculated to rouse communal passion by Press or radio or by any individual or organisation. Those guilty of such activity shall be rigorously dealt with.

8. Not permit propaganda in either country directed against the territorial integrity of the other or purporting to incite war between them and shall take prompt and effective action against any individual or organisation guilty of such propaganda."

REPRESENTATION

(D) Sub-paragraphs (1) (2) (3) (4) (5), (7) and (8) of 'C' of the agreement are of general scope and applicable, according to exigency to any part of India or Pakistan.

(E) In order to help restore confidence, so that refugees may return to their homes, the two Governments have decided (1) to depute two Ministers, one from each Government to remain in the affected areas for such period as may be necessary; (II) to include in the Cabinets of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam a representative of the minority community. In Assam the minority community is already represented in the Cabinet. Appointments to the Cabinets of East Bengal and West Bengal shall be made immediately."

MINORITY COMMISSIONS

(F) In order to assist in the implementation of this agreement, the two Governments have decided, apart from the deputation of their Ministers referred to in 'E' to set up Minority Commissions, one for East Bengal, one for West Bengal and one for Assam. These Commissions will be constituted and will have the functions described below.

(1) Each Commission will consist of one Minister of the Provincial or State Governments concerned, who will be Chairman, and one representative each of the majority and minority communities from East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam, chosen by and from among their respective representatives in the Provincial or State Legislatures as the case may be.

(II) The two Ministers of the Governments of India and Pakistan may attend and participate in any meeting of any Commission. A Minority Commission or any two Minority Commissions jointly shall meet when so required by either Central Ministers for the satisfactory implementation of this agreement

(III) Each Commission shall appoint such staff as it deems necessary for the proper discharge of its functions and shall determine its own procedure.

(IV) Each Commission shall maintain contact with the minorities in districts and small administrative headquarters through Minority Boards formed in accordance with the Inter-dominion Agreement of December, 1948.

CONSULTATIONS

(V) The Minority Commissions of East Bengal and West Bengal shall replace the provincial Minorities Boards set up under the inter-Dominion Agreement of December, 1948.

(VI) The two Ministers of the Central Governments will from time to time consult such persons or organisations as they may consider necessary.

(VII) The functions of the Minority Commission shall be:

(A) To observe and to report on the implementation of this agreement and for this purpose, to take cognizance of breaches or neglect; (B) To advise on action to be taken on their recommendations

VIII) Each Commission shall submit reports, as and when necessary, to the Provincial and State Governments concerned. Copies of such reports will be submitted simultaneously to the two Central Ministers during the period referred to in 'E'.

REFERENCES

(IX) The Governments of India and Pakistan, and the State and Provincial Governments will normally give effect to recommendations that concern them when such recommendations are supported by both the Central Ministers. In the event of disagreement between the two Central Ministers, the matter shall be referred to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan who shall either resolve it themselves or determine the agency and procedure by which it will be resolved.

(X) In respect of Tripura, the two Central Ministers shall constitute a Commission and shall discharge the functions that are assigned under the agreement to the Minority Commissions for East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam. Before the expiration of the period referred to in E the two Central Ministers shall make recommendations for the establishment in Tripura of appropriate machinery to discharge the functions of the Minority Commissions envisaged in respect of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam.

Except where modified by this agreement, the Inter-Dominion Agreement of December, 1948, shall remain in force.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Prime Minister of India.
LIAQUAT ALI KHAN,
Prime Minister of Pakistan.

New Delhi, April 8, 1950.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CONGRESS PRESIDENT VISITING CITY TODAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress will arrive here tomorrow morning at 6-30 by air from Madras, the B. P. C. C. announced here today.

The Congress President, the announcement said, will address tomorrow, the effective and qualified members of the Congress, at 7 p.m. at the People's Hall (Congress House).

A TALE OF WOMAN'S SIGHS & MAN'S JOKE!

KRISHIN MOVIETONE'S

BHAI BAHEN

Direction: RAM DARYANI.

Starring: GEETA BALI, NIRUPA ROY, PREM ADIB, JEEVAN & GOPE.

2ND WEEK AT

MINERVA Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30.

A BHARAT CHITRAPAT Release

7th WEEK OF CROWDS! ROOPKALA NIKETAN'S

KASHMIR HAMARA HAI

Producer N. L. JALAN

KRISHNA Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

EDWARD (Kalbadevi)

DEEPAK (Delisle Road)

A NEW RENOWN FILMS Release

(RESERVATION: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6)

"BETTER and GREATER than even V. SHANTARAM'S "RAMJOSHI"—"LOKSATTA"

"PATHTHE BAPURAO'

पठ्ठे बापूराव

Directed by RAJA NENE and featuring himself with

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Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

KAMAL (Sandhurst Rd., GIRGAON.

Sunday MATINEE 12-30

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RANJIT'S

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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.

Booking: 10 to 12 & 3 to 6.

SWASTIK

Heavy Thunder-Rain In Travancore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 10, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Monday:—

The depression in the Bay of Bengal is centred this morning within one degree of latitude 11 degrees North, long. 86-1/2 degrees East.

It is likely to move north or north-east and intensify. Thunder-rain has been widespread and heavy in Travancore-Cochin, Alleppey reporting 11 inches of rain. Widespread thunder-rain has also occurred in Malabar-South Kanara A few thundershowers have been reported from Tamil Nad.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Assam. Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in North Rajasthan, the Punjab (India), Vindhya Pradesh and Chota Nagpur.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL TUESDAY EVENING: Thunder-rain will be widespread in Travancore-Cochin and the southern districts of Tamil Nad and occur locally in Malabar-South Kanara. Scattered thundershowers are also likely in the South Konkan, South Deccan (Desh), Mysore, North Tamil Nad and the Khasi Hills. Thundery conditions will develop in the North Deccan (Desh) and East Madhya Pradesh.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from March 1, 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. (I. S. T.), on 10th April, 1950:—

Ahmedabad 102 71 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad 99 67 0 1.8 plus 1.2, Bangalore 92 72 0 0 minus 0.7, Baroda 105 64 0 0 0, Bhavnagar 102 69 0 0 minus 0.1, Bhopal 99 67 0 1.6 plus 1.2, Bhuj 103 69 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 89 75 0 0 minus 0.1, Kanpur 99 68 0 0.6 plus 0.2, Cherrapunji 75 59 0 8.3 minus 1.9, Darjeeling 67 51 0 3.6 plus 1.1, Gulbarga 102 79 0 0.5 minus 0.1, Gwalior 100 63 0 0.3 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 99 73 0 0.1 minus 0.8, Indore 101 66 0 0.2 plus 0.1, Jaipur 98 67 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Jamshedpur — 71 0 1.8 —, Jabalpur 100 62 0 1.4 plus 0.8, Khandwa 105 77 0 0.4 plus 0.2, Kodaikanal 66 53 T 1.4 minus 2.0, Kolhapur 100 72 0 0.3 —, Kurnool 100 74 0 0.2 minus 0.1, Mahabaleshwar 88 67 0 0.1 minus 0.2, Mangalore 89 80 0 0.1 minus 0.2, Mussoorie 69 51 0 4.1 plus 1.3, Mysore 93 72 0 0 minus 0.1, Ootacamund 79 53 0 0.2 minus 1.8, Patiala 94 59 0 1.3 —, Poona 101 70 0 0.4 plus 0.2, Rajkot 104 64 0 P minus 0.1, Shillong 78 62 0 3.1 minus 0.5, Sholapur 104 84 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Simla 64 49 0 4.4 plus 1.4, Surat 96 72 0 0 0.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 9, 2006.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 22, 1369.
Parsi: Avan 11, 1319.
Sunrise 6-25 a.m., Sunset 6-55 p.m.
Hightide 07-28, 20-44.
Lowtide 02-20, 13-50.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

JEEJEEBHOY—Hon. Capt. (Royal Flying Corps) (First Indian Air Pilot) Jeejeebhoy Piroshaw, son of Maneckoai and Piroshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, (decd.) and brother of Dhunoai and Shirin of 33, Pedder Road, Bombay and grandson of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit (1st Bart) died in England on Sunday, 9th April (Age 59). Uthamna Ceremony at Dr. Dadiba N. Saher's Residence, Saher's Agiyari Grounds, Warden Road, on Tuesday, 11th April, at 3-40 p.m.

KANTAK: Mr. Shamrao Bhaskar, retired Engineer Bombay Municipal Water Works, aged 82, expired on Sunday 9th April, at the residence of his daughter Kesharbai Dalvi, Prabhat View, Lakhamsi Nappu Road, Dadar G.I.P. leaving behind three sons Messrs. N. S., B. S. and D. S. Kantak, vast circle of friends and relatives, grand and great grand children to mourn his loss.

Today's Engagements

PROHIBITION WEEK PROGRAMME, Ladies meeting at Gilder Tank Maidan, Lamington Road, 5 p.m. Raja Maharaj Singh will address and Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, Bombay, will preside. After the meeting there will be a cultural programme at 6-30 p.m.

ROTARY CLUB: Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor, will address a meeting on 'Foreign Travel' at Green's Hotel 1-45 p.m.

INDO-PAKISTAN FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE: Miss Maniben Kara, Prof. G. R. Dalvi, and Mr. V. B. Karnik will speak on Indo-Pakistan Relations, at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, on Tuesday 11th April at 6-30 p.m. Mr. N M. Joshi will preside.

The Pulse Of The City

BIRTH: A baby was born in a suburban train on the B.B. line, Monday. The mother, a Maharashtrian woman, who was travelling in a first class compartment from Dhaisar to Grant Road, gave birth to the child at noon between Ville Parle and Santa Cruz. The railway authorities who were informed at the Santa Cruz railway station, telephonically arranged for an ambulance and and medical aid. After being first attended to at Grant Road Station the mother and child were removed to a city nursing home.

DEATH: Police fear that the death of Abdul Masjid, a 40-year old "canewallah", residing at Lokhanwallah Chawl, Ardesshir Daddy Street, was a case of suicide. It was stated that the deceased had swallowed some poisonous liquid a couple of days back, and though he was rushed to a hospital, he died within a few hours of admission. The reason for his suspected suicide is not known.

SEGREE VICTIM: A cup of tea cost her life; she lighted her stove to prepare it and in a moment of carelessness allowed her saree to catch fire. She was rushed to a hospital, but to no purpose. The victim, Vimalbai Harischandra, was a resident of Arthur Road.

ROOM IS AVAILABLE: For municipal employees on the top storey of the Bank of India building on the Mahatma Gandhi Road. The Commissioner announcing this to the Standing Committee, Monday, asked for sanction of the Committee for the proposal. An agreement on this point has been reached between the Municipality and the architect of the Bank of India.

DRUGGED BY A SADHU: Mohammad Abbas Baru was walking along Dockyard Road, when he was accosted by a Sadhu who asked for a bidi. Mohammad offered him a cigarette. The Sadhu in turn promised to show him some tricks, and taking a wad of currency notes amounting to Rs. 150, he squeezed it in his palm. To Mohammad's great surprise, milk was dripping out of the Sadhu's wrist. Mohammad tasted it and felt giddy. The Sadhu asked him to fetch a "bathi," essential, he said, to make him a millionaire. Mohammad went away to find out later that the Sadhu had fled with his money; the police are also searching for the Sadhu.

DESPERADOES: The presence of a plainclothesman foiled the attempt of a gang of desperadoes who tried to rob an old Muslim by throwing a piece of cloth across his eyes from behind. The plainclothesman came to the help of the old man as he was struggling with the men. The culprits were arrested. There was a sum of Rs. 10 in the old man's pocket. When the accused were produced in courts, Monday, they were remanded to custody.

PROHIBITION CASES: The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 338 cases, arrested 131 persons and seized 252 gallons of illicit liquor, 6,576 gallons of spirit, during the week ended March 30 last.

SIR CURRIMBHOY ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, the multi-millionaire Baronet of Bombai, Lady Aminabai Currimbhoy & their minor son Master Mohamad, who stood charged with entering India from Pakistan without a permit, thus contravening the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, were acquitted by Mr. K. J. Khambatta Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

Passing the jugement in what is considered to be an important test case, affecting the rights of the citizens of India to enter their own country freely and to move about freely in their contry after entry, the learned Magistrate observed that the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, according to its true interpretation, operated only upon persons ordinarily resident in Pakistan, and the accused being subjects and nationals of India, domiciled and ordinarily resident in Bombay, did not fall within the class of persons for whom that Act was intended.

According to the prosecution, Sir Currimbhoy, his wife and son entered India "indirectly" via Coimbo from Pakistan on October 19 1949. There were arrested by the City Police on November 29 the same year, on a charge of contravening the provisions of the Influx from Pakistan Act, as they did not obtain a permit from the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan.

BOMBAY PROHIBITION ACT CHALLENGED

Militates Against Unity Of The Nation

BOMBAY, Monday.

MR. M. A. F. Coelho, the ex-Presidency Magistrate, who during his regime had held the old prohibition law ultra vires the powers of the then Government, challenged the validity of the Bombay Prohibition Act in an appeal filed on behalf of one Joseph Rozario Menezes who was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate Mr. Nemazee to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 500 for possessing illicit liquor. Rozaria was further sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 500 for being found in possession of implements for manufacturing liquor.

The grounds urged by the appellant are:

I. India being a union of States and Bombay being an integral part thereof, the legislation made by the Bombay State militates against the unity of purpose.

2. Powers of State Legislature are not Sovereign powers. They are limited by the seventh schedule List II State List. Residuary powers are in the hands of Union Parliament. Absolute Prohibition of intoxicants is not included in this List II: Item 8 thereof does not empower the Legislature to make laws regarding "intoxicating drinks." It only speaks of "intoxicating liquors", i.e. production manufacture, possession, transport, purchase, sale of intoxicating liquors. TThis means control of liquor industry in positive aspects. The item refers to indigenous liquors.

3 Article 47 of the Constitution relates to the "Prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health". It does not imply the total prohibition. Moreover, there is no recital stating that a particular intoxicating drink is medically declared to be injurious to health. The Article is merely an enunciation of the directive principle of the state policy and does not fall under the operative part of the Constitution

4. Section 65 of the Prohibition Act penalises "import" of liquor. But the "import" is not included in the item. Similarly "consumption" and "use" are not included in the item. Hence, the legislation is ultra vires and inoperative.

5. As the Prohibition Act represents a single legislative scheme every part of which is interwoven with the other parts the whole Act is invalid.

6. By the exemption granted to armed forces the Legislature has tried to establish inequality in law. It is an infringement of the Act 14 of the Constitution. To distinguish between Indians and other nationals residing in India also amounts to a distrimination not permissible under the Constitution.

7. The Prohibition Act is an invasion of rights and liberty of the citizens which is wholly unwarranted by the Constitution. It offends against the very preamble of the Constitution.

8. The Prohibition Act is against Article 29 (1) of the Constitution which assures protection to minorities.

9. The Prohibition Act was passed when the new Constitution was on the anvil. The old Act of 1935 did not provide a sufficient, secure or valid basis for passing an Act of a permanent nature affecting rights and liberty of the free people of India.

10. Proper assent or authority being not given to the Act it is bad and invalid.

11. India being a secular democratic republic such moral reforms are outside its perview.

The arguments for the admission of the appeal are not yet over.

Road Transport Corporation

BILL TO SEEK MORE POWERS CRITICISED

BOMBAY, Monday.

STRONG criticisms were levelled against the Government, by the members of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, with regard to Government's Bill to endow certain powers to the Bombay State Road Transportation Corporation.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, Independent, said that the Corporation "was far from a boon, if not exactly a curse".

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin, Fourth Party, called Government's action as "despotic and arbitrary."

Continuing his speech of Saturday with regard to Government's State Transport Bill, Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin, Fourth Party, said that Government had exceeded their powers in constituting the Road Transport Corporation by a notification without reference to the Legislature. This was a "dictatorial and despotic" method of arrogating to themselves the powers which rightly belonged to the Legislative Assembly. It was the privilege of the House to define the powers and functions of the Corporation, and it was wrong of the Government to have "legislated by notification".

"FAR FROM A BOON"

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, Independent, said that according to the Budget figures, the State Transport was getting into a "bulky" affair. But, it was doubtful if it were a "profitable" venture.

Experience, he said, of many people was that the State Transport "was far from a boon, if not exactly a curse."

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, Socialist, described the Bill as "putting the cart before the horse". The paper procedure for Government was to come before the House for constituting the Corporation and endowing it with certain powers; but not to come before the House for subsidiary powers, after the Corporation was constituted and its powers defined.

It appeared that Government had constituted the Corporation and invested it with certain functions and powers, in order to evade the criticism of the Assembly.

Mr. Tricumdas felt that by allowing the State Transport buses to draw petrol at public pumps, Government were encouraging black-marketing of petrol. While the buses could easily do about ten to twelve miles per gallon, in practice, it was found that they were doing only six to seven miles. The petrol thus saved was going into black markets.

Outlining the activities of the State Transport Department, Mr. Babubhai Patel, Parliamentary Secretary, "challenged" anybody to prove the allegations that any member of the Corporation had done anything improper with regard to recruitment.

Government, he said, were getting nothing more than a bare five per cent return on their investment in the Corporation.

He admitted that all the high hopes Government entertained with regard to State Transport, had not yet materialised. There was still much to be done, to improve the amenities to passengers. But, fares had been standardised and the scales of payment to the lower grade staff had also been stepped up to more satisfactory levels.

He denied that State Transport buses were giving less than ten miles to the gallon, as, suggested by a member of the Opposition.

Mr. P. K. Bhapkar, Peasants' and Workers' Party, also spoke.

ARRESTS

The Bombay Legislative Council refused leave to Mr. R. N. Mandlik who wanted the House to adjourn to discuss "the sudden arrests of a number of citizens having connection with the R.S.S. and the Hindu Mahasabha."

On Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, objecting to the adjournment motion, the Council refused leave to discuss it.

The Council passed fourteen Bills, already passed by the Assembly earlier.

Mr. R. G. Soman presided.

Rehabilitation Of Former Criminal Tribes

The Ex-Criminal Tribes Rehabilitation Committee held its third meeting at the Secretariat, Bombay, today. In view of the touring that it has still to make, the Committee decided to split up itself into three groups and complete the work of investigating the problem it has been entrusted with by visiting places having a considerable population of ex-criminal tribes.

TODAY'S RADIO

TUESDAY, April 11.

Air News From Delhi

English 8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 6, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 9-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., 6-10, 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m., 7-40 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m.; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m., 1-15 p.m., 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 Vishakha Dixit and party, garbigeet, 8-15 Tarabai Gadagkar, Todi, 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12-50 Vishakha Dixit and party, G. garbigeet, 1-40 Modern orch. music, 2-0 C. S. Bassoon, 2-15 F. Magnes, violin, 4-20 School broadcast, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 5-20 Savitry Satyamurty, violin, 6-1, Pushpa Vakil's compositions, 6-20 B. N. Kashirsagar, bhimpalas, 6-40 Leela Sharangpani, eman kalyan, 7-0 S. L. Silam, talk on total prohibition in Bombay State, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 B. N Kashirsagar, drut purvi, 7-45 For industrial workers, 9-15 Vishakha Dixit's party, G. garbigeet, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 Talk in English, 10-0 A. Marzban, something in air.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. V K. Pradhan, violin, 8-45 Leela Sharangpani, M. songs, 1-0 p.m. K G. Savle, N. songs, 1-10 Nawawadhyu, 1-50 Composite prog. G., 5-0 Hindi by radio, 5-30 For children, 6-0 Kannada songs, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 S K. Abhyankar, kh, bihag, 8-30 Talk in Marathi, 8-45 Savitry Satyamurty, violin, 9-0 B. N. Kashirsagar, kh. adana, 10-0 Brains trust, M., 10-30 Tarabai Gadagkar, paraj.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Prayer, 7-40 5 Today and tomorrow, 7-50 G. Mistry. Geets, 8-15 S N. Shah, jaunpuri, 8-30 P. T. Dindorkar, bansari, 5-30 p.m. Jagdish Patel's party, bhajans, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 P. T. Dindorkar, bansari, 6-20 J. Patel's party, geet, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 'Pankhadio", 7-15 Talk in Gujerati, 7-30 P. T. Dindorkar, bansari, 7-45 S. M. Shah, thumri khamach, 8-0 G. Mistry, bhajan, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Geet ni kunj, 9-30 As in Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m Ashram bhajanwali, 7-40 Smaran, 8-15 As in Baroda, 8-30 K. Joshi, bhor bhai milan, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 M. and B Parmar, Brahamna and Ravidas, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Folksong, by R Vyas, 6-45 Leela Khandekar, kh. marubihag, 7-15 G. Talk, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 A. K. Khan, adana, 8-30 Leela Khandekar, khyal and bhajan, 9-30 R. Thakore, G. drama, 'incompite dream', 9-45 As in Baroda.

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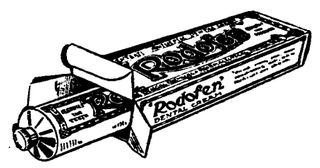

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The Bombay Chronicle

WELL DONE

The Nehru-Liaquat Agreement is in itself a good thing. We must confess that it far exceeds our expectations. Whether one looks at it from the larger point of view of the two countries, or from the Indian angle, or the Pakistan angle, or from the interest of the two minorities involved, it is difficult to see what better arrangement could have been arrived at. The Agreement falls into three parts: The first relates to the fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens of both countries. This, containing as it does the Pakistan Prime Minister's declaration that Pakistan affirms the ideal of a modern democratic State, ought to remove all fears of a communal State being established on our borders. Psychologically, the declaration should go a long way to creating a friendly atmosphere between the two countries. The second covers the policy of the two Governments regarding the minorities in India and Pakistan. It asserts that the minorities should stay in their homeland, enjoying the full right to nationality: if, however, any member of the minority desires to leave either country, the conditions under which he can do so are clearly stated, and every assurance is given that he will not be molested or obstructed. The provisions allowing the taking out of personal effects and of a certain amount of money, the arrangement for safeguarding movable valuables left behind and for its custody by a bank, and the entrusting of the management of immovable property to a committee of minority representatives headed by a Government representative are all well conceived with the object of ensuring that the ownership of a migrant's property vests in him. On both these grounds, there is no room for criticism. There will also be great satisfaction at the measures to recover abducted women and looted property, to stop rumours and correct false reports, and to ignore forced conversions, assuming that all conversions during communal trouble are forced. The decision to punish all who are found guilty of offences to person and property and of other criminal offences, to impose collective fines where necessary, to ensure speedy justice against wrong doers, and to take prompt and effective action against individuals and organisations who agitate for war or seek to incite trouble, completes this picture. It could not be improved upon in any way. These are the practical means by which the sudden change in Indo-Pakistan relations is to be maintained and strengthened. They show that the two Governments have undertaken to do all in their power to preserve the present atmosphere of friendship and we must congratulate the two Prime Ministers on the skill with which they have placed all these details on a footing more stable and more concrete than confidence and trust. It is an act of great foresight in that it removes all element of vagueness and, therefore, a great deal of cause for possible misunderstanding.

The third part of the Agreement, and the one which concerns the machinery for inquiry into the past incidents and for watching over the implementing of the terms, will be read with great interest. Each country is to set up a Commission of Inquiry, presided over by a Judge of the High Court and composed of members who inspire confidence in the minority, which will be charged with the task of reporting on the "causes and extent of the recent disturbances" and to make recommendations to prevent recrudescence of similar trouble in future. The terms of reference are fairly wide and it should be noted that this is the first time that an inquiry into communal rioting has been set up, which has some chance of getting at the facts. The Commission can contribute a great deal to the work of making communal peace a stable and enduring condition and we hope that in both countries the nomination of the Commission will be done with care. Regarding the troubled areas, there is to be in both India and Pakistan a minister from the Central Government deputed to be in these areas and provision has been made to include one minority representative in the provincial cabinets of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam. In addition, minority commissions in these three provinces and States have been proposed, presided over by a Minister of the unit and with a majority community representative and one from the minority, which will be charged with the task of implementing the Agreement. The details of the procedure in this matter are ingenious and should prove singularly effective. In the first place, the Commissions are expected to appoint the staff they need and to keep in contact with the minorities in the districts, and "small administrative headquarters" through minority boards. The two Central Ministers have been made responsible for watching the work of the Commissions and they can ask for two such Commissions to meet jointly if necessary. The Governments normally will give effect to recommendations of the Commissions which are supported by both Central Ministers and, where the two disagree, the matter is to be referred to the two Prime Ministers. There are several features in this which need to be mentioned. It is a procedure which achieves two very essential conditions: In the first place, it ensures Central control and requires the fullest co-ordination between the units and the Centre. Secondly, it takes the machinery right down to the districts where very often the trouble begins. In our comments on the machinery of implementation we had called attention to this need. Here too the salient feature of the Agreement is that it has tried to do all it can to restrain the occasions for mischief. In this it has been guided by past experience where pacts have not been adhered to. It is also a feature of this Agreement that very little room for misunderstanding has been left and that all that has been set down has been expressed with precision.

If the broad outlines and much of the detail are eminently satisfactory, there are two provisions which might well have been liberalised. The first is the clause relating to the return of migrants to the country of their origin. The door has been kept open till December 31, 1950, ordinarily a fairly long period. But considering the serious dislocation that had taken place, it would have been better to have extended this period to December 1951 as it would have allowed more breathing-space. That is a detail which can still be remedied. The second point is a rather strange lapse on the part of the drafters. The provision regarding return of migrants which applies to all who had left West Bengal, Assam or Tripura for any part of Pakistan, or East Bengal for any part of India after August 15, 1947, is also extended to those who had left Bihar for East Bengal owing to communal disturbances. Why in the case of Bihar alone it should be restricted to East Bengal it is not said; nor how others who passed from Bihar to West Pakistan and from there to East Bengal are going to be differentiated. However, both sides have said that a great deal will depend on the actual working of the arrangement and, if it succeeds, there is no reason why it should not be extended to the rest of the two countries as well.

The Agreement, as we said at the outset, is very satisfactory. The question remains about its implementation. There is every reason to think that the two Governments are in earnest about giving effect to it. Both the Prime Ministers have appealed for the co-operation of the Press and this they should have in the fullest measure. It is sound politics to assume the sincerity of the other side. At any rate, nothing is gained, except the dismal satisfaction of saying, "I told you so" in the event of failure, by insisting on a barren scepticism. The great thing about the Agreement is that it sets the two governmental machinery working at a task which needs doing. We can help it, if we will, by not putting any obstruction, even psychological obstruction, in its way. And that is the least that we can do The Agreement is incidentally a personal triumph for both Prime Ministers who persisted in the path of peace against heavy odds. To Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we in India are under a heavy debt of gratitude and, in all decency, we owe it to him to make good for the general attitude of negative distrust that was prevalent in the country. The support that was not given in the measure that it should have been, cannot now be withheld. It is not often that a people are given a second chance so soon to retrieve their error of judgment. And it cannot be lost this time.

Thought For The Day

May it be Thy will, O God, that love and peace and brotherliness dwell among us! May our hopes of Heaven be fulfilled! Grant that the good inclination may uphold us. Fill us with desire to fear Thy name, and do Thou give us our soul's peace. Amen

—TALMUD

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

KUALA LUMPUR, April 9 (PTI-Reuter): Police arrested W. A. C. McNamee, European manager of the Jasor Valley Plantation (on the borders of Trenoganu and Pahang States) over a week ago, it was learned here today.

Earlier reports said he had been arrested yesterday. He was detained under the special powers given to the police in connection with the present emergency in Malaya caused by Communist guerilla action against the Government.

* * * *

In an address on Sunday last to the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru observed that "a fundamental rule of human life is that if the approach is friendly, the response is good."

We wholeheartedly say "Amen!".

* * * *

The Working Committee of the Pakistan Muslim League has passed a resolution welcoming the agreement signed by Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali.

We, therefore, confidently look forward to a thundering statement by Mr. Muhammad Ismail of Madras greeting it wholeheartedly on behalf of Indian Muslims.

* * * *

Mr. Triloki Singh, the U.P. Congress Leader, whose expulsion has been confirmed by the A. I. Working Committee, says, however: "Whatever may be the decision of the Working Committee it has directed the Congress Parliamentary Board to inquire into the charges against the U.P. administration. Here I find a ray of hope. It was our basic demand and I am glad that it has been conceded".

Mr. Triloki Singh is welcome to his ray of hope, for what a ray of hope is.

* * * *

Resenting American activities, interference and pressure, the Syrian Economics Minister is reported to have declared in Cairo that the Arabs are "prepared to become Soviet Republics rather than be transformed by America into a Jewish State".

It would be a very unfortunate development, yes. But no sacrifice can be too great in the path of America's discharge of certain sacred duties.

* * * *

Three Arab League Premiers have explained at Cairo that "no compromise is possible so long as Israel will not abide by the United Nations decision on the internationalisation of Jerusalem, the return of Arab refugees to their homes or compensation if they do not wish to and the partition plan."

But it's quite all right. In fact, the situation is not at all out of hand. The United Nations will, we are confident, achieve the splendid miracle of making the impossible possible by suitably changing its own decision.

* * * *

Washington: Scientists in the United States have found a way of measuring time down to billionths (million-millionths) of a second.

How time flies!

* * * *

Reporting that Hess, the mentally deranged Deputy Fuehrer, is writing a "History of My Life", a Swedish paper is certain that it will yield royalties handsome enough to keep Hess in comfort for the rest of his life, if released from imprisonment and that World War III would undoubtedly bring about this liberation.

We fully agree. We are quite sure that the only liberation World War III will possibly bring about will be the liberation of lunatics.

Basic Schools Train Better Citizens

ACADEMIC STANDARDS MAINTAINED

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE Government of Bombay have replied in a detailed press note recent criticism that the basic schools maintained by Government are exploiting children by making them produce articles for sale. Government maintains that education has never suffered in the basic schools, the system aims at producing better citizens.

The press note says:—

There has been a certain amount of rather ill-informed criticism from time to time, both in the Press and in public in regard to the declared policy of the Government of Bombay to introduce Basic Education gradually in all the primary schools of the State. The misunderstanding still persists in certain quarters that this scheme aims merely at the production of articles with conscripted child labour and that its main object is to make education self-supporting through the sale of articles prepared by the pupils. It is also alleged that on acount of the attention given to craft work, the standard of academic attainments of the pupils in Basic schools is likely to be lower than that of those in the ordinary primary schools. On such grounds it has been argued by some critics that the large amount of money spent on Basic education and in teaching crafts in Primary Schools is waste of public money.

In view of such misconceptions that still prevail, it seems necessary not only to state briefly the case for Basic education but also to place before the public a short factual account of the correct position of Basic education in the State. For the use of educationists and educational workers it is proposed to publish later a brochure giving a detailed account of the working of Basic education in the State of Bombay during the last ten years.

THE DIFFERENCE

The main features which distinguish the Basic schools from other schools are that children learn academic subjects more effectively through the technique of correlation, they learn a basic craft and they take active part in community life and social work in the village. To this type of work they have to devote about one-third, if not more, of their total time, thus leaving proportionately less time for the study of academic subjects. How has this reacted on the academic standards of the schools? Careful enquiries have revealed that the progress of these children in academic studies has not suffered in any way. On the contrary, it is on the whole considerably better than that in ordinary schools. In the existing circumstances the results of a public examination only can serve as a criterion for judging this side of the school work. The following figures of Primary School Certificate Examination results pertaining to the last three years are relevant in this connection:

	1947	1948	1949
Percentage of passes from all the basic schools	47.1	50.0	58.0
Percentage of passes from ordinary Primary Schools in these Districts (Satara, East Khandesh, Surat and Dharwar)	40	38.4	41.4

SOCIAL CENTRES

This, however, is neither the only nor the most important method of judging the efficiency of an educational institution which depends on its total impact on the personality of the child. Education through activity is the most effective approach to the problem of providing an integral, all-sided education and a Basic school is essentially a centre of activity. The following activities have become a regular feature of almost every Basic school and through it children learn to carry out their social and civic responsibilities and get training in citizenship. They also serve to make Basic schools social centres for the young and the old alike.

Cleanliness campaign and safai work in villages: Public opinion has been aroused and the programmes are carried on with increasing co-operation from the villagers.

Celebration of religious and national festivals and jayantis: Each school celebrates about a dozen such festivals during the year. The local people take keen interest and closer contact is established between the villagers and the school.

Entertainment programmes and simple dramatisation of educative topics are performed by children.

Manuscript magazines are a regular feature of all the schools and they give ample scope for the development of the literary and artistic talents of the pupils.

"Vastra Swavlambi" groups have been formed in some basic schools and they produce cloth necessary for their own use. The pupils are rightly proud of their achievement in this respect.

Each school has some kind of 'self-government' to train children in managing their own affairs.

Regular and systematic excursions and contact with nature provide ample scope for teaching academic subjects in a concrete and realistic manner.

Children have taken part in the 'Grow More Food' and 'Tree Planting' campaigns. Every 'agriculture-bias' school maintains compost pits and gives demonstrations in compost-making.

Children work as volunteers at the time of local fairs, festivals, functions, etc., and thus establish a living contact with the village and its activities and do feel at home in their work.

In all Basic schools in the State, emphasis is laid more on the 'educative' value of the activity and the economic and productive aspects are not permitted to drive that consideration into the background However, experience show that self-sufficiency is possible with regard, at least, to the recurring cost on craft work

BETTER CITIZENS

The above facts indicate clearly that, inspite of a good deal of time given to various social and other health activities, the children's standard of attainments in these schools is, on the whole, superior to that of the children in ordinary schools and the general education and social training that they receive is calculated to make them better citizens and better human beings. The Government is, therefore, convinced that the expansion of Basic education will be in the best interest of the State and that the future pattern of mass education should be on these lines. In this faith, they have the support of enlightened educational opinion throughout the country.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Goa And Its Future

After reading the letters that appear in a Bombay English Daily about Goa and it's future, one would think that Goa is predominantly if not exclusively, inhabited by D'Cruzes, Fernandises, D'Souzas and Pintos! But the facts are quite different. The Catholics are in a minority there and they have as much right to speak on behalf of people of Goa as Anglo-Indians had on behalf of India during pre-Independence Days. The vast majority consists of Hindus who are as much in earnest about integration of Goa with India and to see the end of Portuguese domination as we were during British regime though their voices are silenced by the iron dictatorship of Salazar regime. We are too well acquainted with the imperialist's policy of divide and rule to be fooled by the propaganda of vested interests and command performances, with their slogans of this or that religion being in danger or safeguarding cultures of minorities. In fact this has got nothing to do with religion or culture. It is purely a political matter, and we know to our cost the disastrous result of mixing up politics with religion. The struggle there, as elsewhere, is between Democracy and Autocracy and talk of culture is pure bunk! Are we going to sacrifice the welfare of the vast majority of the people to satisfy the vanity or power best of a few? If they really think that they are Portuguese and a separate entity they have no place in Goa and the sooner they leave for their adopted country the better for all concerned. It is really amusing when these correspondents talk of their Latin culture. May we know what it is? Even amongst the Catholics, how many there are who had taken to Western ways of life? Except for their Portuguese names is there anything to distinguish them from other Goans? Their language, Konkani, is a dialect of Marathi. Their customs nd even the dress of vast majority of people in villages is identicy to that of Hindus. And if a few who have adopted Portuguese language out of snobbery are to be considered representatives of Latin culture, then there are others who have adopted English language not only in Goa but in some other parts of India. Do they claim for that reason that they have a distint e.g. Anglo-Saxon culture? And may we ask these devotees of Latin culture what is their percentage to the population of Goa as a whole?

—V. R. SHIRODKAR.

Welfare State

It has become the fashion to talk of building up a Welfare State (Sarvodaya). It is however not realized that a welfare state is only possible to the extent of the surplus of National Income over expenditure and any attempt to exceed our resources would be not only futile but lead to disaster injuring the very interests it is proposed to serve. The main hurdle which retards the productivity and progress of the country is the incidence of heavy taxation, as it destroys incentive and enterprise and prevents funds flowing back to Industries and increased production. In countries richer than ours, 50% is considered the top limit for direct taxation, after which the Law of Dimtnishing Returns begins to operate. Signs of this are not wanting for those who care to read and understand them. Profits of almost all Industries are on the wane, which must affect Government revenue, as they take the Lion's share of Industrial profits. Unless we 'Go Slow' and cut down our welfares and social services schemes according to our resources, we may have to face a crisis worse than what we are apassing through at present.

V. M. SARAIYA

Grow Fodder By Statute

Early in the morning on every Saturday any passer-by on the Agra Road can see a herd of mute cattle driven away towards Bandra. As most of the cattle is generally emaciated, they are generally classed as useless and passed to be killed According to 71947 census there were about 16 lakhs of pairs of oxen and about 85 000 pairs of buffalo-bullocks in the Bombay Province. Yet the recent survey of agriculturists of Ratnagiri District has revealed that 76 per cent. of the agriculturists have no bullocks to carry on their agricultural operations As most of the pasture lands have been under cultivation and mechanised farming under present state of things in villages is practically impossible, every attempt must be made to protect the bullocks and their lubricating oil, fodder As the tiller of the soil has been made the owner of the soil, he must be helped to safeguard his bullocks by advising him to provide for the food of the bullocks by growing fodder if need be, compulsorily. Sjt. Chhotubhai Patel's resoution, therefore, should be properly considered by all those who are entrusted with the job of making laws for the well-being of the society.

—L. D. DIXIT

Funeral Reform Bill

For the purpose of removing forces allied against the cultural and ethical unity and progress of the people in this country and for ending communalism and untouchability root and branch by means of the first step in the direction of Sarvodaya constructive work, a non-official bill, prohibiting the practice of carrying biers on human shoulders, will be introduced at the next session of the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly.

The Father of our Nation had dunbed this practice as unfit and added further that there is nothing to recommend such a practice for which every body anxiously awaits as to when it will stop for good

—C. TEJPAL.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY TO DRIVE AWAY HINDUS FROM THE STATE

Charge Sheet Against Laik Ali And Others Filed

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 10 (PTI).

A charge sheet was today presented by Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, Special Prosecutor, before the Special Tribunal against Mir Laik Ali, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad and sixteen others including seven members of his Cabinet and Syed Kasim Razvi and Nawabdeen Yar Jung, former Director-General of Police, Hyderabad.

The charge sheet stated that "all the accused along with other persons became parties to a criminal conspiracy with the common object of driving caste Hindus out of Hyderabad State by creating conditions of alarm and panic by killing, looting and other acts of violence, by settling depressed classes and imported Muslims on the lands of Hindus evacuated and thereby to facilitate the creation of an independent Islamic Muslim majority State."

The charge sheet added: "In pursuance of this criminal conspiracy and as a direct result thereof between December 1946 and September 1948 nearly one thousand two hundred murders, four thousand dacoities and three thousand six hundred cases of arson, with loss of property valued at one crore of rupees, and other offences were perpetrated by the Razakars, Dendars and depressed classes within the State."

Mr. B. S. Venkat Rao, one of the Ministers of the Laik Ali Government, is cited as approver.

The accused have been charged with creating class hatred, robbery, dacoity, mischief by fire, murder and grievous hurt at different places in the State of Hyderabad and its borders between December 1946 and September 1948.

Nearly five thousand witnesses for the prosecution have been cited in this case.

Four of the accused, Mir Laik Ali, former Premier of Hyderabad, Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung and Ikramullah, Ministers of the Laik Ali Government, and Mr. Taqiuddin, a former Secretary of Hyderabad Government, are absconding, but the rest are in custody.

*

LIST OF ACCUSED

The charge sheet gives the following list of accused:

(1) Mir Laik Ali (former Premier of Hyderabad) (2) Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, (3) Ikramullah, (4) Taqiuddin, (5) Abdul Rahim, (6) Abdur Rauf, (7) Yamin Zuberi, (8) Abdul Hameed Khan (9) Nawab Fazal Jung (accused Nos. two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine are former Ministers of the Laik Ali Government) (10) Syed Kasim Razvi (11) Nawab Deen Yar Jung, former Director-General of Police, Hyderabad, (12) Abul Khair Siddiqu, (13) Basheer Ahmed, (14) Hissamuddin Ghori, (15) Farouq Ali Safvi, (16) Maqdoom Ali Khan (accused twelve to sixteen are of the Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen of Hyderabad) and (17) Siddiq Deendar.

Accused one to four are absconding and the rest are in custody.

The charge sheet said that Syed Kasim Razvi had used the Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen, of which he was President till September 1948, as a means to achieve the objectives of himself and the members of his Central Working Committee and Central Committee of Action, namely, the creation of an Independent Islamic State with a Muslim majority in view of the intended transfer of power to the Indians in India.

It also accused Syed Kasim Razvi and the executive of the 'Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen' of seeking the co-operation of the depressed classes under a pact entered into with Mr. B. S Venkat Rao, their leader, to drive caste Hindus out of Hyderabad State and settle imported Muslims in their lands

The charge sheet said that the formation of the Laik Ali Ministry "imbued with the Majlis ideology" made the achievement of the Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen easier by making government officials, especially of the revenue and police departments, fall in line with the district and taluq organisations of the Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen

FREELY SUPPLIED

"Finance, arms, transport, petrol, clothing and food rations were liberally supplied to the Razakars who were engaged in organising a statewide campaign of terrorism, class hatred, campaign of atrocities of Hindus at different places in the State," according to the charge-sheet.

"It said all the accused along with other persons became parties to a criminal conspiracy with the common object of driving caste Hindus out of the State by creating conditions of alarm and panic by killing, looting and other acts of violence, by settling depressed classes and imported Muslims on the lands of Hindus evacuated and thereby to facilitate the creation of an independent Islamic Muslim majority state

The question of taking the charge sheet on file will be argued tomorrow.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Hours And Horses

Set up in bold type, there is a world of difference between an hour and a horse; in fact, even Einstein will be hard put to it to equate the two. But an obscure telegraphist at Bhadrachalam has achieved the impossible and has shown conclusively that the two are inter-changeable with interesting results. Thanks to a jamadar who seems to have been in a hurry and was thus prevented from making use of our leisurely, but nonetheless more reliable, postal system, the telegraphist made the jamadar demand Bhadrachalam to be ready to receive him with 1,000 horses. And it goes to the credit of the village that they were equal to the occasion and did make prepartions to receive such an imposing number of guests It must have come as a shock to them when the Jamadar did not bring the promised horses, but with an expression as puzzled as theirs explained that what he meant was that he was coming at "10-hours" and not with "10.00 horses". The villagers might well be wondering about what to do with the food stuff they had garnered with such anxious care. To throw it all away will be a criminal waste while giving it away to the needy, even if is acceptable, might bring the charitable hosts within the mischief of the order which stipulates that not more than 25 should be entertained at a time The people of Bhadrachalam seem to be left with only one alternative: they must persuade the Jamadar to get those thousand horses from far or near After all it is a crime to waste precious food stuff at this hour of national neea.

Cabinet Reshuffle

With the resignations of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. K. S. Neogy, the reshuffling of the Central Cabinet which has been in the air for sometime has become a certainty. There is no point in nominal reshuffle or extension of political patronage to men who have no public support. This neither infuses fresh blood nor increases public confidence in the Central Government. The problem is not going to be solved by appointing more deputy ministers. In an attempt to make the Central Cabinet "National" in character persons from other parties were picked up but not always with discretion. Only those who have merit, sterling character, record of public service and confidence of the people should be invited to take charge of ministerial portfolios.

Pact With Potentialities

What the Political Committee of the Arab League has just achieved may turn out to be something of great importance and lasting value to the Arab world—on, at least, one condition. It has approved what a PTI-Reuter report from Cairo describes as "a far-reaching collective security pact, complete with political and economic sanctions", which would be applied against any member state that does not ratify the Pact. It is, indeed, an alliance in all aspects of national life, military, political and also economic If accepted and worked wholeheartedly, it will save Arab Middle East from disruption as well as unreal mergers, like a recent attempt to merge Iraq and Syria into one state, from economic exploitation and aggression by others and from further encroachment on Arab territory by U.S.-backed Israel. As a demonstrable proof of a well-knit united front it may also act as a deterrent of reported Israel ambitions and U. S. sympathy for them and thus help in a settlement of the conflict between Arab States and Israel and establish peace and tranquility in the Middle East.

All-Important Condition

But there is a big condition on which the success of the Pact depends. Will Jordan agree to the Pact and ratify it or, encouraged by Israel's friendliness and United States policy and activities, risk Arab League sanctions against it? Jordan's opposition will mean the failure and ineffectiveness of the united front. For what is vital to the success, both immediate and long range, of the Pact is that it should include everyone of the seven states in it. Even one abstention will make it almost worthless. It is, therefore, still too early to say what its fate is going to be. Especially so in view of the disclosure by a Syrian Minister of attempts of U. S. diplomats to bring pressure, however indirectly, on Arab States to toe the American line regarding the Arab-Israel question. A warning, however, has been uttered by the Minister concerned. And it is not all a theatrical threat. If an already embittered Arab world is further embittered it may well become capable of doing and choosing anything without regard for consequences to the international policies and efforts of those, who may so scant a regard to the vital life-and-death interests of the Arab world.

A NEW ATMOSPHERE OF HARMONY IN THE TWO COUNTRIES SOON

PANDIT NEHRU'S BROADCAST

(Continued from page 1)

are asked, and rightly asked, for an agreement may remain on paper only, as we have seen other agreements remain.

"My answer to these questions is firstly, that the mere fact of an agreement is good and to be welcomed, because it turns people's minds to the ways of construction and away from the ways of destruction. Secondly, I can tell you with all confidence and in all honesty that both of us, who held these long talks, were animated by an earnest and urgent desire to find a peaceful and satisfactory solution. We were impelled to do so by the very gravity of the situation and by the compulsion of events. I have no doubt that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, will exercise his great influence in the fullest degree to help in implementing this agreement and in producing those conditions of peace and security and good living for the minorities in Pakistan. Need I assure you that my Government will do their utmost to fulfil the letter and the spirit of this agreement?

HURDLE CROSSED

"We have crossed a very big hurdle, but other hurdles remain. I do not wish to minimise the difficulties confronting us; for they are many. But whatever difficulties remain, if you and I and all of us are determined to surmount them, we shall inevitably succeed. I venture, therefore, to speak to you with faith and confidence. During these thirty years and more that lie behind us it has been my high privilege to come in personal contact with millions of my people and they have honoured me with their love and confidence beyond measure. I can never repay the debt. Because of that intimate companionship, both on occasions of triumph and failure, of joy and sorrow, we have grown to know each other. Even when our great master, the Father of the Nation, was with us, we slipped occasionally and failed him, but we pulled ourselves up again because of his teaching.

"So I speak with some confidence of the future, though that confidence is tempered with realism. This is no time for an easy optimism, as it certainly is no time for pessimism. We shall go ahead with strength of mind and purpose and with faith in the task we have undertaken. We shall go ahead in the confidence that we are many and that in the past we have overcome many obstacles and so also we shall do in the present and in the future.

"You may examine this agreement closely and you may perhaps criticise some part of it here and there. But the real thing that counts is the spirit underlying it. If that spirit is absent, then the agreement is a mere scrap of paper. If the spirit gives it life, then it may well be the beginning of a new and vital approach to our problems, an approach that is bound to succeed.

"What will Pakistan do? Will they implement the agreement? That is often asked. I am sure that the leaders of Pakistan will strive to their utmost capacity to implement it. But why ask what others will do? It is for us to determine what we do and duty rightly done inevitably produces right results. That is the lesson not only of Gandhiji but of all the sages who have gone before him and left their imperishable imprint on the minds of our ancient race.

NO MAGICAL CHANGE

"I do not expect some magical change suddenly because of this agreement. I do not expect the great exodus to stop because large numbers of people have been uprooted and are on the move. I do not expect petty incidents to stop suddenly Let us not be frightened because there is no sudden change of this kind. Let us not lose our balance of mind But I do expect a new and purer atmosphere to prevail which will gradually affect people's minds and hearts and remove those poisonous tendencies that have betrayed them. I do expect this process to go on slowly at first and then with greater force, till it produces a change of great magnitude.

"But changes do not happen of themselves and even Fate, if there is such a thing, takes effect through men's minds and activities. This change will come and must come, if you and I are determined to bring it about. We have played about too long with these problems and conflicts. It is time that we face them in the way we used to face our problems of old firm in our anchor and in our ideals and refusing to admit that any power could stop us from our onward march.

"This agreement has already been welcomed by large sections of our people and by the world abroad. A few friends are critical and are doubtful about the results that may come from it. I can understand that criticism and that doubt. But I would ask them to look at it in the context of events and to think of what the alternatives might have been. I am convinced that the agreement is good as far as it goes and will bring immediate relief in some measure to the suffering millions of Bengal I am convinced also that it can be made the starting point of further advance in the right direction. We have taken a turn and although the way is hard and difficult, it points in the right direction and we have to pursue it to get out of the forest which was crushing us into the sunlight outside.

TO COLLEAGUES OF BENGAL

To my friends and colleagues of Bengal, I would make special appeal for, while all are concerned with these problems, their concern is obviously far greater, as their burden has been far greater also. Bengal has shown on so many occasions in the past that she can rise at a moment of crisis and face it with strength and calm vigour. The young men and young women of Bengal are the most promising material in India to build up our nation. Unhappily, circumstances have denied them opportunities and there is a spirit of frustration among them and the unhappiness that comes from it. We have to rid ourselves of this frustration and lack of purpose and divert the bright intelligence and vitality of Bengal in the direction of constructive effort. The first effort is to face this problem of today with faith and confidence and not to allow oneself to succumb to the doubt that enervates and weakens.

UTTAR PRADESH

"I have spoken of Bengal because East and West Bengal are the crux of the problem. I would like to speak of Assam also in the same way and I would also like to refer to my own province now called Uttar Pradesh. All my younger days were spent in the towns and villages of this province and I have been grieved that trouble should occur, where so many valiant fights for freedom were fought. I earnestly trust that we have seen the end of this sorry business there and elsewhere.

"A great responsibility rests on the Press. Governments may act rightly on firmly, but ultimately a great deal depends on how the Press functions and what lead it gives to our people. I trust that that lead will be in favour of the complete success of this great enterprise on which we have launched.

"The test of a people and a nation comes when they are up against difficult and intricate problems. Any person can live an easy life. It is only in times of trial that people prove themselves worthy or unworthy.

"On past occasions, our people have shown their worthiness and have not failed to do great deeds. Let us again get back something of that old spirit, that old idealism, that old courage and faith and acquit ourselves like men."

ECAFE Sub-Committee On Iron And Steel

CALCUTTA, April 10, (PTI): The E.C.A.F.E. Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel commenced its second session in Calcutta this morning, Mr. M. K. Powvala, Iron and Steel Controller of the Government of India, presiding.

Delegates from 13 countries and representatives of the U.N.E.S.C.O., S.C.A.P. and E.C.A. attended.

In a message to the Sub-Committee, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Secretary-General of the E.C.A.F.E. said that steel production in the region could be considerably increased by proper utilisation of resources and profitable exchange of products. The beginnings of inter-regional co-operation in matters relating to the expansion of the industry were already visible, he said.

Border Police Exchange Fire

NO CASUALTY

CALCUTTA, April 10 (PTI): Another gun duel between Pakistani police and Indian police is reported from Banpur, the last railway station on the Indian border about 50 miles from Calcutta. Similar incident was reported last week from this area.

According to authoritative reports received in Calcutta, the firing from Pakistan side started at about 11 a.m. yesterday and continued intermittently till the evening. The Indian policemen posted at Banpur border returned fire. Indian police reinforcements have been rushed to the area.

It is stated that some Muslims who had earlier evacuated the place, were found removing some abandoned articles across the border to Pakistan. When challenged by the villagers they ran away and reappeared on the scene accompanied by some policemen and armed Ansars who opened fire to scare away the villagers and continued firing intermittently on the Banpur station. The Indian border police returned the fire. No casualty has so far been reported.

Changed Atmosphere

JODHPUR, April 10 (PTI): About 5,000 members of the minority community who were waiting at Phulera junction to cross over to Pakistan have decided to return to their homes on being informed of the agreement reached between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, according to reports reaching here. They will, it is understood, visit the Urs fair at Ajmer before returning to their respective places.

FOR THE GREATER BOMBAY

Ceremony On April 15

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Greater Bombay scheme is coming into force on April 15. Arrangements are under way for the actual taking over of the civic administration of the amalgamated areas, on lines similar to those obtaining in the city.

As Mayor Patil announced in the Bombay Municipal Corporation today, the actual taking over will be marked by a formal ceremony, the nature of which will be shortly announced by the Bombay Government.

The Municipal Standing Committee at a meeting today sanctioned the creation of the post of first-grade Assistant Engineer and another of Assisant Municipal Commissioner, as required by Municipal Commissioner B. K. Patel.

Mr. Patel in a letter to the Committee had proposed that the whole suburban area should be divided into five administrative wards, corresponding to seven administrative wards of the city. In each of these wards, a "ward office" shall be set up, which will contain the Assessment Department, Health Department, and others.

To co-ordinate the work of the ward offices and to exercise general supervision over the administration in the suburban areas, the Commissioner proposed to set up a Central Suburban Office, modelled on the Municipal Health Office in the city. For this purpose he wanted some supervisory posts to be created for the Suburban Central Office, namely, Deputy Assessor and Collector, Assistant Health Officer, Assistant Superintendent of Licences, Assitsant Accountant (first grade) and Chief Inspector of Markets.

The Committee accepted all the proposals of the Commissioner.

NEW DELHI, April 10, (UPI): The Prime Minister evaded a question about the report of his invitation from the Soviet Government to visit Moscow.

Asked whether there was any truth in the rumour that he had been invited to visit Moscow, he replied, after pausing for a while: "The rumour has not reached me yet".

Owen Dixon As Mediator

INDIA ACCEPTS PROPOSAL

NEW DELHI, April 10 (PTI).

THE Government of India are understood to have informed the Security Council through her representative at Lake Success that she agreed to the appointment of Sir Owen Dixon, the Australian Jurist, as Mediator in the Indo-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir.

The Government of Pakistan are also understood to have signified her acceptance of the choice of Sir Owen Dixon, according to messages received from Lake Success during the past week.

An official announcement in this regard is expected to be made from Lake Success after the Security Council's meeting scheduled for April 12 considers the replies received from India and Pakistan.

LAKE SUCCESS: The Security Council's "Kashmir Group" had not yet heard from either India or Pakistan about the Four-Power proposal to appoint Australian Jurist Sir Owen Dixon as mediator in Kashmir, it was learned today.

The Indian and Pakistan delegations on their part said they were still awaiting replies from their Governments to the communication handed them by the Security Council President on April 4.

There has, for the past two days, been an undercurrent of optimism in United Nations circles concerned with Indo-Pakistan problems, implying an apparently well-founded confidence that a common viewpoint on Kashmir mediation would be included in the New Delhi agreement between Prime Minister Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR OWEN DIXON

Kashmir's Co-operation Assured

LUCKNOW, April 10, (PTI): Bakshi Gulam Mohammad, Deputy Prime Minister of Kashmir declared here today that the Government of India were in consultation with the Jammu and Kashmir Government about Sir Owen Dixon, who had been nominated by the Security Council a Mediator in Kashmir.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Kashmir, who arrived in Lucknow today to attend the People's Democratic Convention, was addressing a Press conference.

He said: "I cannot say whether the appointment of Sir Owen Dixon as Mediator will be anything better or worse. I do not know what he will mediate on and from where and how he will start his work. We shall try to co-operate with him but we must also be careful. The Mediator will, however, not enjoy any administrative powers."

"We wil not accept any proposal for the division of Kashmir in any case", declared the Deputy Premier of Kashmir (adds the UPI).

Explaining the position of his Government, he said that they stood for a plebiscite to decide the future of Kashmir provided that the conditions for a proper conduct of the plebiscite were created by Pakistan by withdrawing her as well as the so-called Azad Kashmir Forces from Kashmir territory and dissolving the Azad Kashmir Government. Unless these conditions were created it would not be possible to conduct the plebiscite.

NO ELEPHANTS FOR RUSSIA

NEW DELHI, April 10, (UPI): Pandit Nehru today mentioned an interesting precedent for India's gift of elephants to other countries, at his press conference.

He said that when the Indian Ambassador in Moscow recently visited the Moscow University, he was shown the first Moscow newspaper which came out on January 2, 1703. That paper contained an item of news about a present from the Emperor of India, Aurangzeb to the then Emperor of Russia, Peter the great. That present, he said, amidst loud laughter, was an elephant.

A correspondent then asked: Are you sending one to Moscow now?

Quick came the answer: No, none to Moscow; but we have already received demands from three or four countries for presents of elephants.

Another question then came: Are you sending some white elephants from India?

The Prime Minister replied amidst a roar of lughter: Nobody has asked for it. I am afraid we will have to put up with our white elephants.

NEHRU'S PRESS CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

jects, but they mostly related to Bengal.

Asked whether he saw any difficulties in the way of implementing the agreement, Pandit Nehru said, "I see quite a lot of difficulties all round, but I also foresee our overcoming them".

The broad principles of the agreement, he said, had been discussed with the Premier of West Bengal.

To a correspondent who contended that "so many agreements" between India and Pakistan had been violated in the past, Pandit Nehru said: "But remember that a number of agreements were acted upon, and even those that were not fully acted upon were partly acted upon."

The real fact of the matter, Pandit Nehru added, was that "we had come up against a particular situation (in Bengal) which led either to a complete break and all that followed or to an improvement thereon. There was not much room left for playacting. So we had to consider what had to be done because otherwise consequences of a serious nature followed. So we met under that strain and compulsion of events which makes discussions frank and serious and which make the decisions arrived at also serious and to be acted upon."

Question: Was this strain of compulsion of events equally felt on the other side?

Pandit Nehru: Yes, I am quite sure of that.

NOT A STRANGER

Answering another question, Pandit Nehru said, "Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is an old resident of my province, the U.P., and I have known him for about 20 years. Many of my colleagues in the U.P. have known him for much longer: For instance, he was a colleague of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant in the Assembly there for many years and they know each other thoroughly. So he is not a stranger to us.

"I also got to know him during the period of the Interim Government. It was not a very happy period for any of us, but I hope we have always had respect for each other and certainly on this occasion our meetings and our talks were very frank and there was no attempt on my part, and I believe on his part also, to avoid any difficult subject or controversial issue or bypass it, but there was a desire to face up to the issues in a friendly way."

PACT WILL BRING PEACE

Nehru Quite Sure

Pandit Nehru was "quite sure" that the agreement was bound to bring a certain sense of relief in East Bengal. He did not think that the number of people coming over from there would decrease for some little time, for the simple reason that people had been on the move in large numbers and were at the river ports, stations, etc., and they were not likely to go back. But it was bound to bring a certain sense of relief to those who had not left their homes. The first change that would occur immediately was a lessening of the immediate fear and apprehension.

Question: "What will be the criterion of the success of the agreement?"

Pandit Nehru: "Obviously two of the most important criteria are the preservation of order and protection of the people and, secondly, decrease in the exodus."

Pandit Nehru said he had in mind the appointment of military officers for the time being as liaison officers, but he was not quite sure.

OTHER DISPUTES

Pandit Nehru said that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and he had also referred briefly to other disputes between the two countries, but decided to concentrate on the Bengal issue for the present and deal with the others later. The Kashmir issue was just touched upon.

Question: Have Pakistan's views on Kashmir undergone any change?

Pandit Nehru: I do not know, but apart from their views undergoing a change, a particular approach may undergo a change, that is, there may be a greater flexibility in approach.

Question: In view of this agreement with Pakistan, do you contemplate the ending of the 'cold war' between India and Pakistan and further, will efforts be made to solve questions like Kashmir, the canal dispute, the evacuee property dispute, etc. by direct negotiation without the intervention of a third party like the Security Council?

Sardar Patel: This is the first step towards reversing the process that has gone on.

Pandit Nehru: The United Nations comes in only in regard to Kashmir. The proposal for the appointment of a mediator is not intended to compel us to do anything, but to help us into arriving at a mutual settlement. Let the United Nations help by all means We have no desire to push it out. But I think it is correct to say that the proper way of settling questions is between ourselves and not by being pushed about by third parties.

Question: Has India accepted the Australian jurist, Sir Owen Dixon, as mediator

Pandit Nehru: That is a dark secret (laughter).

MINORITY MINISTER

Pandit Nehru said that even apart from the agreement, in most of the States in India there was minority representation in the Cabinet. The agreement for minority representation in the Cabinets of East and West Bengal dealt with a particular set of circumstances.

Question: Will there be any consultation between the Governments of the two states on who the representatives should be?

Pandit Nehru: No. He will be chosen by the Chief Minister in charge of the State concerned. He can choose anyone he wants to.

Asked whether there would be minority representation in other Provinces of Pakistan as well, Pandit Nehru said, "Remember, in some of their Province there is no minority left."

Asked whether the minority Minister chosen would really represent the minorities in the State conserned, Sardar Patel commented, "It depends upon the spirit in which the agreement is worked."

Pandit Nehru said that some of the representatives of the press saw Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and they raised the issue of freedom of information. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan gave certain assurances that he would look into the appointment of correspondents there and other matters. Pandit Nehru also drew his attention to the United Nations Convenion on Freedom of Information. "My suggestion was that although it has not been formally ratified by our Government, we might act up to it." He said he would gladly look into it.

JOB OF THE PRESS

Question: Do you anticipate any restriction under the agreement upon the publication of factual news reports?

Pandit Nehru: Normally not, but I shall like all of you present here and the press generally in India to appreciate the position It is not by Governmental action really that we can achieve results. We can stop something for the time being, but it may erupt elsewhere, so it is only by the full cooperation of the press that we can really achieve good results. I do hope that the press will give us complete support in this matter. It is really not a question of reporting a fact, but a deliberate attempt to change a certain atmosphere, which can be done both in the presentation of news and views. That certainly does not mean suppression of truth, but it means a deliberate attempt to create that paricular atmosphere. And if you do it, I have not a shadow of doubt that so far as we are concened, we will completely fulfil this agreement.

Sardar Patel said, "We rely on the help of the press more than on anybody else, and if you all help us, I think we can change the atmosphere."

QUESTION OF SAFETY

A correspondent asked whether Pandit Nehru had received threatening letters.

Pandit Nehru laughed and put a counter-question, "Do I look it?"

The Prime Minister added: "I cannot guarantee that there is nobody in India who perhaps in a moment of excitement may not want to knock me down. But I think there are very few persons like that."

Actually, Pandit Nehru went on, he wrote to the Home Minister yesterday expressing his "great dissatisfaction" at "being looked after so well" and wanting the normal security measures to be reduced. "They are a perfect nuisance and I hope they will be reduced."

2,000 LETTERS!

Pandit Nehru "confessed" that he reads only those letters which "somebody else decides I should read."

This was because, he explained, his daily mail consists of fifteen hundred to two thousand letters and "it is physically impossible for me to read them or see them."

NOT STRONG ENOUGH

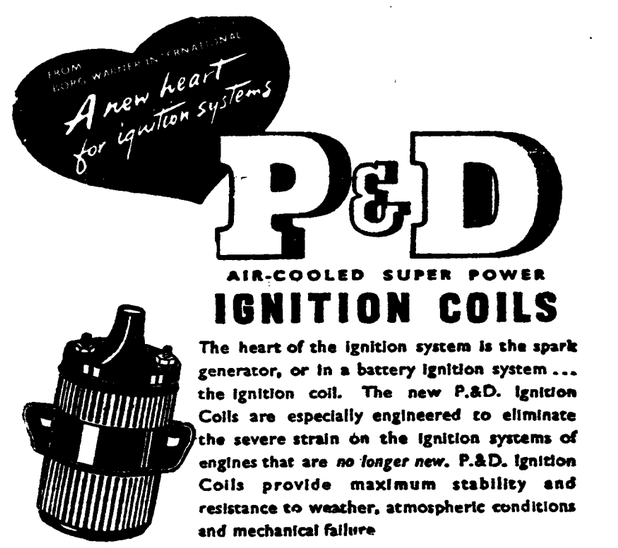
Pandit Nehru was asked: "Does the Preventive Detention Act have your wholehearted support?"

The questioner, A Leftist, nodded with pleasure as Pandit Nehru said, "No," but was taken aback as the Prime Minister added quickly, "It is not strong enough, unfortunately. Preventive detention does not go very far nowadays because there are all kinds of obstructions and my colleague (Sardar Patel, who was sitting beside Pandit Nehru) is feeling it continuously" (Laughter).

Why They Were Arrested

THE Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister made passing remarks on the arrest of some party leaders, during the press conference on Monday. Pandit Nehru said that the arrest and externment of certain persons connected with the Hindu Mahasabha had nothing to do with Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's presence in Delhi. It was entirely for other reasons.

Sardar Patel said that they were externed because the authorities had reason to believe that if they were allowed to carry on their activities here, there would be trouble in Delhi.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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, April 10.

Previous closing	.....	32.57
Today's opening	.....	32.63
Difference	.....	+6
Today's closing	.....	32.67
Difference	.....	+10

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, April 10.

New York Stock Exchange Opening prices: Anaconda Copper mining 30, General Motors 79-5/8, United States Steel Common 32-1/2, United States Steel Preference unquoted.

BAZAR'S OPENING EXPECTATION

BOMBAY, April 10.

Silver Forward	Rs.	184	14 0
Gold Forward	Rs.	115	4 0
Silver Bullion	Rs.	185	6 0
Silver Mint	Rs.	185	12 0
Gold Spot	Rs.	115	6 0
Sovereign	Rs.	75	12 0

Stop Press

BURMESE TOWN FALLS

RANGOON, April 10 (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government troops occupied the Central Burma rebel stronghold of Magwe and another at Tantabin, Toungoo, 150 miles to the south-East, during the weekend, it was reported here today. One insurgent leader and about 100 armed rebels were captured. The Magwe airfield and Government buildings were found badly damaged.

DR. HATTA'S APPEAL

DJAKARTA, April 10 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Indonesian Prime Minister, appealed in a broadcast tonight to Indonesians in and around Macassar, scene of last week's revolt under Captain Andi Abdul Azis, not to partake in his actions, "which will possibly result in tearing to pieces of the whole of Indonesia". "Unity is the basis of our freedom, and if unity is broken, our newly-won freedom will disappear again", Dr. Hatta said.

MR. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, leader of the Indian Delegation to the tenth session of the UNESCO at Lake Success, arrived in Bombay on Monday night from London by an Air India International Plane.

WELCOME TO INDO-PAKISTAN PACT

(Continued from page 1)

more difficult if we took any wrong step."

WORLDS ECHOED

Mr. Mohamed Ismail, President, Indian Union Muslim League, stated: "The Muslim minority in India will in every possible way, be in the forefront of the co-operative endeavour for making our Prime Minister's achievement bear happy fruits for our dear Motherland and the world."

Congratulating the Prime Ministers, Mr. Ismail said: "I lustily echo the heart-stirring words of our Prime Minister in the Parliament today asking for co-operation all-round and pray fervently for the complete success of the agreement."

Welcoming the agreement, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, in an interview to the United Press of India said:— "The agreement is marked by new features of an operative character. The appointment of Ministers in each State from the minority community must, of course, mean the appointment of Ministers truly representatives of the minority. That would go a long way in safeguarding the minority rights."

WELCOMED IN DONDON

LONDON: The agreement is "very warmly welcomed" in London, a Commonwealth Relations Office spokesman said today.

It was hoped this would lead to a general improvement in the political climate between India and Pakistan in a way which will be of value both in international and Commonwealth problems.

NEW YORK: The New York Herald Tribune said today that if the agreement "can allay the religious tensions that have brought a great sub-continent to the brink of war, it will be one of the most significant documents of modern history".

PANIC ALLAYED

LONDON: The liberal "News Chronicle" said today the agreement "has stemmed the tide of panic". Expressing a hope that the Prime Ministers would be able to go on to deal with trade and other problems, the newspaper said no one would pretend that friendship between India and Pakistan will be easily won.

"But the Prime Ministers have shown, at grave personal risk that leadership can rise above mass emotions and the temptations of power to cling to what is just and right."

COLOMBO: "Ceylon Daily News" said today the news that India and Pakistan had signed an agreement "will be welcomed not only by nationals of the two countries, but also by all those who desire peace and stability in Asia."

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT NOSE WAY IN 4th ROUND

Penalty-Bullies Cause Railway's Downfall

BOMBAY, Monday.

Hindustan Aircraft of Bangalore last year's finalists in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament bullied their way into the fourth round this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana ground by virtue of an odd goal in three win over the senior string of B.B. and C.I. Railway.

Rajgopal clever inside left of Mysore and Hindustan Aircraft was mainly responsible for scoring both his side's goals converting two penalty bullies. Early in the game Fitzgerald failed to convert another such bully.

The Railway were rather unlucky for the sheer blunder of a veteran umpire as the awarding of a penalty bully against a goalie when he fell, and stopped a ball with his leg obstructing no one, but merely deflecting it. Is the goalie to stop the ball with his pads or no? Is this a point of fact which the umpire overlooked and an umpire of such long standing as has seen the birth of hockey in Bombay—Mr. Cyriaco D'Souza.

Rozario was in the best of form and was mainly responsible for keeping Fitzgerald in check. D'Sales the Railway custodian effected some really very clever-saves and his judgment was never questioned.

For the Bangalore side they possessed nine Provincial players of whom Rajgopal and McBride were in top form while Deshamuttu delighted the crowd with his smart work under the bar.

DETAILS OF PLAY

B. B. and C. I. Railway caused a major surprise when India's Olympic Captain passed the ball through a forest of defenders to enable Santooram to register his side's first goal in the very first minute of play beating the unbeatable Deshamuttu.

Ten minutes later Hindustan Aircraft were awarded a grand chance of equalizing when Fitzgerald shot from a pass by Raju but DeSales, the Railway custodian sprauled across goal and threw the ball with his empty hands. A penalty bully was awarded rightly and Fitzgerald who took the bully with the goalkeeper was cleverly beaten.

The Railway goal had another near miss when DeSales had come out to intercept and the alertness of Ismail who came in time stopped Komanapani from scoring. Hindustan Aircraft were having major share of the exchanges and DeSales in goal was kept active. He first tried a series of saves first rushing out to save, and then when Fitzgerald tried to scoop he put his stick up and stopped but was penalized for sticks and the short corner proved otherwise. DeSales saved another stinging shot from Natesh the right outer and then Raju got the ball but Rozario came to in time to save.

Santooram should have put the Railway again further ahead but his push from a difficult angle was well saved by Deshamuthu, a minute before half time.

The second half saw the Bangalore side take the offensive but the Railway were quick to retaliate. Both sides wasted some chances but Raju's chance of equalizing and saving his side was outstanding as from close in and with only the goalie at his mercy he pushed wide.

A COLOURFUL SAVE

The most colourful save came when the Railway's custodian D'Sales rushed out and saved a shot from Fitzgerald somersaulting. Then Natesh got the ball but was penalized for offside.

Ismail proved to be a great blunderer when he stopped one across goalmouth making sticks and then when the short corner was taken he stopped a hot one from Archer with his hands and a penalty bully was awarded. Rajagopal converted beating Ismail to give his side the equalizer.

UMPIRE BLUNDERS

Hindustan Aircraft were graced with another penalty bully when umpire Cyriaco D'Souza used his supreme judgment as a veteran umpire. He penalized DeSales who tried to save lying down with his pads and with his sticks in hand a shot from Komanapani. Raju scored beating D'Sales in the penalty bully putting his side in the lead, but—it seems that Raju failed to take bully correctly touching his stick only twice but even this was overlooked by the umpire.

The teams:

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT (BANGALORE): Deshamuttu; Mac Bride, Archer; Venkatachellam, Padavat, Veeraghavan; Natesh, Komanapani, Fitzgerald, Rajagopal, Somu.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY 'A': D'Sales; Ismail, Gangaram; Dias, Rozario, Agre; C. Fernandes, Champaklal, Santooram. Kishenlal, Gandaram.

UMPIRES: Cyriaco D'Souza and A. V. Ribeiro.

TUESDAY'S GAME

Another interesting match will be witnessed on Tuesday evening when last year's champions East Punjab Police meet a Services XI.

The star studded Punjab outfit which is composed of mostly all Punjab's representatives in the Provincial is a tough side and difficult to beat. Their hard hitting tactics tell their own tale and produce results.

A stalwart in defence is Trilochan Singh, Indian Olympic full back, then their is Udham Singh, and Balbir Singh all well known goalgetters.

The Services XI are equal to their task and besides possessing speed and hard hitting players promise to combine well and upset many a team's calculations.

The following is the Services team:-

SERVICES XI: Hav. Hubert (goal); Pyarelal and Duckworth, Manna Singh, Pindi Dass, Santaram; Shinde, Arjun Singh, Idris, Clarence, Major E. D'Souza.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana

5-40 p.m. East Punjab Police vs. Services XI (Aga Khan Cup).

FOOT BALL

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. G.I.P. Railway 'A' vs. General Motors (Nadkarni Cup).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. GIP 'B' vs. Twinkle Stars.

4-30 p.m. St. Xavier's H.S. vs. Antoni da Silva H.S.

5-30 p.m. B.I.G. Insc. vs. Keropet S.C.

C.C.I. Members Win Festival Match

BABOO SHIVRAM'S 86 FOR CLUB'S STAFF

BOMBAY, Monday.

Afestival cricket match played on Sunday at the Brabourne Stadium between the msmbers of the Cricket Club of India and a team consisting of the Staff of the Club, resulted in a victory for the members. The Staff going in to bat first were dismissed for 180 runs. Baboo Shivram, who was the highest scorer for his side was unlucky to miss the coveted three figures by fourteen runs, succumbing to a catch by K. Bose off Reshamwalla Baboo Shivram was associated with his captain D. H. Talati in a sixth wicket partnership of eighty runs. Reshamwalla was in deadly form and captured seven wickets for the very small expense of 33 runs.

The members, when it came to their turn to bat, hit up 291 runs for the loss of nine wickets, thus winning the match by 111 runs. The Cricket Club of India's team, was assisted by many leading players, including the Test player Vijay Merchant, and Ranji Trophy players Mantri, Uday Thakersey, India's Test captain's brother, K. Bose, G. S. Ramchand and H. Reshamwala. The first five players retired after scoring 42, 48, 34, 25 and 55 respectively, while Reshamwalla remained unbeaten with 42 when the stumps were drawn. Mantri and Ramchand hit one six each, and while the former sent the ball to the ropes on eight occasions in his score of 48, the latter had ten fours to his credit in the score of 55. D. L. Kalyan captured the most number of wickets from the staff side, getting 3 for 338.

The following are the detailed scores:—

C. C. I. STAFF: K. Vithal c Ramchand b V. K. Jhaveri 3, D. Surkya c Thacker b Reshamwalla 11, L. G. Salve c Mantri b K. Bose 38, N. Kanthirawa b Reshamwalla 14, Baboo Shivram c Bose b Reshamwalla 86, D. L. Kalyan c Merchant b K. Bose 0, D. H. Talati (Capt.) c Bose b Reshamwalla 16, Charlie c Base b Reshamwalla 1, S. D. Mehta not out, 1, R. N. Gandevia c Ramchand b Reshamwalla 0, Madhoo Pandurang b Reshamwalla 0, Extras 11, Total 180.

Bowling Analysis: H. Reshamwalla 7 for 33, K. Bose 2 for 13.

C. C. I. MEMBERS Vijay Merchant retired 42, M. K. Mantri retired 48, U. M. D. Thakersey retired 34, K. Bose retired 25, J. A. Dadyseth c Kanthirawa b D. Kalyan 3, J. P. Thacker c Kanthirawa b D. Kalyan 7, G. S. Ramchand retired 55 H. Reshamwalla not out 43, Rehymand b Kalyan 1, V. C. Mashruwala c Kalyan b Krishna 4, V. K. Jhaveri (Capt.) nat out 17, Extras 12, Total (for 9 wkts.) 291.

Bowling Analysis: D. L. Kalyan 3 for 38.

WEST INDIES ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

SOUTHAMPTON, April 10, (PTI-Reuter): Twelve members of the West Indies cricket team to tour England arrived at Southampton this afternoon by tender from the "Golfito" and proceeded to London by the boat train.

They were John Goddard (Captain), Gerry Gomez, Clyde Walcott, Everton Weekes, Cecil Williams, Roy Marshall, Kenneth Testrail, Robert Christiani, Jeffrey Stollmeyer, Prior Jones, Sonny Ramadhin and Lance Pierre.

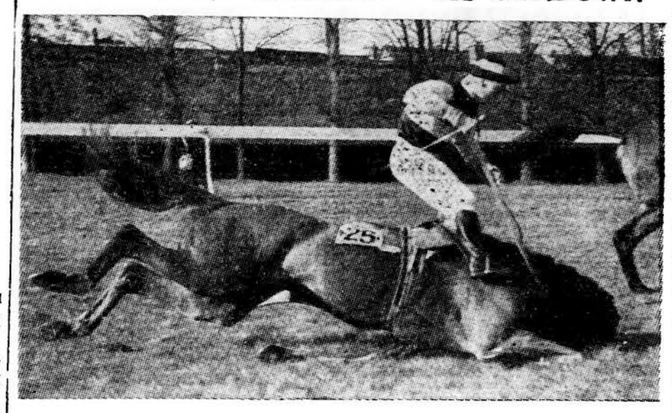
Two other members of the team, Alan Rae and Frank Worrell, are already in England and Alfred Valentine and Hines Johnson are due to reach Avonmouth on Thursday.

SPORTSMASTER WINS QUEEN'S PRIZE

KEMPTON, PARK, Middlesex, April 10 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Dave Morriss's Sportsmater won the Queens Prize here this afternoon.

Major Ian Floor's Mosquito was second and Lieutenant Colonel H. Phillips's D.U.K.W. third. Twelve ran.

LEE SAVOLD 'FLOORED'—AT SANDOWN



With his rider, R. Turnell, hanging on to the last, Mr. W. Little's LEE SAVOLD falls in the Novice's Steeple Chase at the Royal Artillery Meeting, Sandown Park, last week.

SPORTS JOTTINGS *By "Sportsman"*

OPENING OF ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON

Preparations At County Clubs' Headquarters

Preparations are well in hand now for the first-class cricket season which opens in Britain at the end of April. All over the country, at the various county clubs' headquarters, players are reporting for duty to loosen up their muscles. These include the old hands and a good sprinkling of promising youngsters. Among the counties who are reported to be fortunate as regards the latter material are Yorksnire and Middlesex, who were joint county champions last season.

During the next week or so over 100 colts will be reporting at Headingly, Yorkshire's headquarters, continuing that county's plan of making their own players. Among them is one who bears the famous name of Verity. He is Douglas George, son of the famous Hedley Verity, killed in Italy during the war, whose slow left-arm bowling rendered so much service for Yorkshire and England in the 1930's.

But it is not as a bowler that the 16-year-old Douglas Verity hopes to win his spurs Although a useful medium-pace right arm bowler, it is as a batsman that the hopes to win his place in the Yorkshire side. At Headingly he will be in the good hands of the former Yorkshire and England players, opening batsman Arthur Mitchell and fast bowler 'Big'' Bill Bowes.

M.C.C. HONOURS INDIAN CRICKETERS

Other cricket news from Britain concerns the most exclusive necktie, and the largest scoreboard in the world.

Only 144 men are entitled to wear the tie which has just been issued by the M.C.C. to all who have played cricket for England in England. The only two living outside England to receive the tie are K. S. Duleepsingnji, now India's Ambassador in Australia, who played for Sussex before the war, and the Nawab of Pataudi, who assisted Worcester Both belong to that select band of players who have scored a century for England in their first appearance in a Test match against Australia.

The youngstest recipient of the tie is the Yorkshire all-rounder Brian Close, who played for England last season at the age of 18, and the oldest is Walter Mead, former Essex bowler, who recently celebrated his 81st birthday.

MOST INFORMATIVE SCOREBOARD

At Trent Bridge, the Nottingham county cricket club ground where the first game in a Test match series in England is generally played, the world's largest and most informative cricket scoreboard is being erected.

Specially designed, electrically operated, and combining many new features, it will be even better than the elaborate scoreboards in Australia and South Africa which keep the spectators informed, ball by ball, of each bowler's analysis, the score of each batsman, and, by means of lights, the name of the fieldsman handling the ball.

FAVOURITE FOR THE GUINEAS

The victory of Port O'Light in the Greenham Stakes at Newbury on Saturday (April 1) has served to heighten the chances of Masked Light for the 2,000 Guineas. Masked Light did not particularly impress when he beat Port O'Light at Liverpool the previous week, but he was giving that horse 15 lb. weight on that occasion, and the merits of that win is more appreciated after Port O'Light's success at Newbury.

Despite this, it seems that Masked Light has been displaced as favourite for the 2,000 Guineas by the Aga Khan's great colt Palestine. He has done extremely well since his two-year-old days, and good reports of him come from Newmarket. He has been entered for the Trial Stakes at Kempton next Saturday (April 8).

From ethe same stable as Palestine comes Diableretta, the present favourite for the 1,000 Guineas. Another much fancied 2,000 Guineas candidate is Golden Road, who is Gordon Richard's likely mount for both that race and the Derby. This colt from the Beckhampton stables has not yet been seen in action this season, but is remembered for the impressive win in fast time at Ascot last autumn, his only outing last season.

220 YARDS PRO. RECORD LOWERED

MELBOURNE, April 10 (PTI-Reuter): D. Ewell, coloured American sprinter today set up a world professional record by running 220 yards in 20 3/4 seconds.

SIR FALCON WINS SYDNEY CUP

Seven To Four Favourite Scores In Two Miles Race

SYDNEY, April 10 (PTI-Reuter): Coming from behind with a late sustained run, Mr. W. J. Mciver's, Sir Falcon, seven to four favourite, today won the £8,000 Sydney Cup over two miles at Ranwick.

Hurry Up, owned by Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Cohen, was second at eight to one, beaten by a neck, with Mrs. D. W. Reddan's, Hoyla, seven to one a further half a length behind, third of fifteen starters.

Sir Falcon (the Buzzard—Foxbelle) was ridden by leading Sydney Jockey J. Thompson, who leaves here tonigdt to ride in Ireland.

Sir Falcon and Hurry Up each carried 7-13 and Hoyla 8-6.

Dominick's Bar Wins Irish Grand National

FAIRYHOUSE, IRE, April 10, (PTI-Reuter): Dominicks Bar, a six year old gelding by Embargo out of Dominicks Bell, won the Irish Grandnational run over three and a half miles here today.

Ridden by champion Irish jockey Martin Molony, Dominicks Bar starting at eight to one, won by two lengths from ten to one chance Stormhead with eight to one shot Coupe a further six lengths away third of twelve.

Cottage Rake, triple Cheltenah Gold Cup winner started even money favourite.

MARCEL BOUSSAC'S CARDANIL WINS

Racing at Longchamps

PARIS April 10, (PTI-Reuter): Marcel Boussac's English Two Thousand Guineas candidate Cardanil, by Djebel out of Damoiselle, starting favourite, today won the Prix De La Grotte for three-year olds run over one mile at Longchamps.

Cardanil, ridden by Rae Johnstone, beat A Lopezz's Epiidor, the Eighth by half a length with Comte De Fel's Ksarinor a further one and a half lengths away third. There were seven runners.

Comte De Chambures, Astronmonte finished fourth. Astronmonte is also entered for the Two Thousand Guineas but it was announced after the race that he will not run.

Marcer Boussac on the other hand that Cardanil would certainly run in the English classic and his other entry Emperor, the second may also be a starter.

INTER-TEAM YACHT RACE AT CEYLON

COLOMBO, April 10 (PTI): The Royal Colombo Yacht Club beat Madras Yacht Club by 25 points to 11 in the second inter team race yesterday.

On Saturday Colombo won the first Final scores—Ceylon 44, Madras 28. race by 19 points to 17.

With Three Weeks To Go England's First Classic Is 'Open Affair'

MASKED LIGHT AND PALESTINE FAVOURITES FOR 2,000 GUINEAS

LONDON, April 9.

In less than three weeks the Two Thousand Guineas, the first of the five English classics, will be run over the Rowley mile at Newmarket.

Wagering on this race has been unusually light not only, perhaps, because of shortage of money though judging by the bookmakers laments over the results of the Lincolnshire Handicap and Grand National, backers should be particularly "flush", but because of the open nature of the race.

While it is true that there are two clearly defined first and second favourites in Masked Light and Palestine and an obvious third choice in the Golden Road, there are so many "horses," especially with French plans not yet concrete, that backers are holding their hands until nearer the day of the race. By then they may know a little more about some of the candidates. On the other hand, successes of Guineas' outsiders may only make the position more confusing.

While there are glowing reports of the progress made by the Aga Khan's grey Palestine (Fiar Trial-Una) and Gordon Richards' mount, the Golden Road (Watling Street-Yasna) backers want to see for themselves what these colts do this season in public before they entrust them with their money. Both are expected to run before the Guineas on April 26, but plans are indefinite.

The Golden Road had a slight attack of fever last month but is stated to be back at his best and impressing the "touts" watching him at work. Similarly Palestine has been pleasing his watchers. Indeed, there are those who say that nothing can prevent the grey from finishing in the first three.

Palestine is now trained by Marcus Marsh who took over the Aga Khan's horses from Frank Butters at the end of last season. Marsh also has the 'dark' Blue Book in his stable, not to mention Rainfall and Khorasean. Blue Book by Court Martial out of Blue Star, winner of his only race last year, is expected to be seen out this weekend when some idea of his merits may be gained. The other pair look more likely to be Derby rather than Guineas fancies.

Those who criticised the performance of the winter favourite for the Guineas, Masked Light, when winning the Union Jack Stakes at Liverpool, were forced to think again after the victory of Port O'Light in the Greenham Stakes at Newbury last week

At Liverpool, Masked Light had given this colt fifteen pounds and some three lengths beating: yet in the Newbury Guineas "trial." Port O'ight (Signal Light-Evora), proved a comfortable winner.

While it is true that Port O'Light may not be class enough to be regarded as a possible Guineas winner, yet his running did show that Masked Light's chance cannot possibly be ignored.

There are those who are saying that 1950 is going to be a year of triumph for the North, where Masked Light is trained. They point to Yorkshire horses having finished first, second and third in the Grand National and say that this is just the start of a wonderful season.

Besides Masked Light, Yorkshire stables are represented in the classics by Route Napoleon, Indian Empire and Rising Flame. The last three may be more at home over the Derby mile and a half than the Newmarket mile, for they are all stoutly bred.

Route Napoleon, by the Derby winner Watling Street out of a Hyperion mare was staying on well when finishing second to the French colt Emperor in the Downhurst Stakes at Newmarket last season. Indian Empire (Umidwar-Olein) was lightly raced last year but beat a useful field at Nottingham in August last year. His dam Olein will be remembered as having fetched a record price at the sales.

Rising Flame is by the Irish sire The Phoenix out of a Nearco mare, Admirable, and might be a very useful colt indeed. He won his only two races last season and might prove a strong fancy for the Derby. Rising Flame, who is not engaged in the Two Thousand Guineas, is owned by Lord Allendale, the senior steward of the Jockey Club. Hederow, an almost black son of the Derby winner Bois Roussel, and one of the Two Thousand Guineas "outsiders" scored a very easy win this week at Salisbury. This colt, who cost his owner, Mrs. Camille Evans, 17,000 guineas last year, was having only the second race of his career.

There are those who believe that this strongly made colt will prove a serious challenge to the more fancied horses in the first of the classics.

Others are not quite so sure of the ability of this colt. They will have a further chance to weigh up his merits as he is expected to have another outing before the Guineas. Trainer Evan Williams has the French-bred Cagire in his stable. This is a horse many are keeping an eye on for the Derby.

The American owned and bred Prince Simon, who has yet to race in public, is the talk of the town at his home training ground, Newmarket. This bay by Prince Quillo out of Dancing Dora, owned by Mr. William Woodward, is said to be a second Black Tarquin. Many are the punters writing to back him on his first outing. Sent over to England as a yearling, Prince Simon was given time to mature last season as a two year old.

This year he has been galloping so well at Newmarket that touts at Headquarters are loud in their praise of him. One tout with a great reputation for his talent spotting said of this American bred "if this isn't a racehorse, I haven't seen one."

It is not yet certain whether this American colt will contest the Guineas or be kept until later in the year for the Derby and the St. Leger As he is trained in the stable of Captain Cecil Boyd-Rochcroft, who also had Black Tarquin under his care, it can be taken for granted that he will be produced at the best possible time. This Royal trainer would never hurry the preparation of any horse in the hopes of winning an early classic.

So far Prince Simon has not been mentioned in the wagering on either the Guineas or Derby, but it is virtually impossible to get more than 25 to 1 about him for the latter race.

The intentions of the French are still obscure, but it would seem as if they are going to reserve their major onslaught for the Derby rather than the Guineas.

Already an obvious Derby threat has loomed up with the ready win in France of Madame Volterra's Lamiral. This colt, a full brother to Royal Drake, runners-up at Epsom two years ago, scored a fine win over one and a quarter miles. He is now one of five horses quoted in the official Derby betting.

They are Masked Light and The Golden Road, both at 100 to 8, Lamiral and his French "colleague", Geraphar, at 100 to 6 and Castle Rock on the same mark.

Geraphar is owned by Marcel Boussac and is reputed in some quarters to be the one the British should most fear. This colt is a son of the Great Pharis, one of the greatest horses that ever ran.

Whether Lamiral will cross the channel for the Guineas is not yet known for Madame Volterra has not disclosed her intentions. It is known however that Geraphar will not. If M Boussac is represented at Newmarket it will probably be by either Galcatior or Cardanil.

Another Guineas possible from France is Astronomic who has shown useful form in winning in France this season.

With so many "ifs" and "buts" about the English classics it is not surprising that bookmakers are finding it difficult to do much business even less than three weeks before the first of them, the Two Thousand Guineas, is due to be run.—P.T.I.-Reuter.

PHILIPPINES WIN FIVE—NIL

Davis Cup Tennis European Zone Tie

MANILA, April 10 (PTI-Reuter): Philippines won the remaining two singles today to win their first round tie in the European zone of the Davis Cup by five matches to zero against Pakistan.

Today's results were: Deyro beat Alam 6-0, 6-2, 6-0; Ampon beat Ahmad 6-0, 6-4, 6-0.

GYMKHANA BEAT COLEGIANS

Solitary Goal Win In Nadkarni Cup Football

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bombay Gymkhana earned a solitary goal which enabled them to beat St. Xavier's College "A" in the Nadkarni Cup Football first round at the Cooperage this evening.

Bombay Gymkhana's goalkeeper Chiplin efferted some grand saves to keep his goal intact. Boyle and Williams were impressive in deep defence and Collins and Williamson were hardworked in the intermediate line. Bourcier was all over in the attack.

For the Collegians, Terence LeFebour was active under the bar and his saves were sometimes shaky, but he got over this nervousness to effect some remarkable clearances. Gotting in the attack was good, but he has still to find his shooting boots.

St. Xaviers were quick to settle down but were unable to take advantage. N. Gotting failing to get the better of Gym's custodian Chiplin. But Bombay Gymkhana settled down and exerted pressure giving the College defence an anxious time

In the fifteenth minute Mullock scored the Gymkhana's all important goal when he converted a pass from the right inner Mulligan from close in.

The Collegians were not without their chances and they have themselves to blame. Their inside left worked his way up to goal area on four occasions but shot erratically.

Bombay Gymkhana crossed over with this slender advantage, but from the commencement of the second period the College attack was functioning much more smoothly and both Williams and Williamson in the Gymkhana defence were called upon to do their best and they saved their side. Poor finising in the danger zone was once more witnessed thus causing the Collegians to fade away.

THE TEAMS:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA Chiplin; Boyle, Williams; Oeslandes, Williamson, Collins, Hamilton, Mulligan, Jones, Bourcier, Mullock.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, 'A':- T. LeFebour; M. D'Souza, C. Pereira; O Ferreira, F. Lobo, A. Gracias; A. D'Souza, R. Mathias, S. Coutinho, N. Gotting, Narayan.

Referee: V. M. S. Mani.

JUNIOR DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE

St. Sebastian's Juniors Triumph Over Seniors

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mazagaon Docks and Bombay Port Trust were concerned in a goalless draw in the Junior Division of the Harwood Football League at Parel this evening.

Then a surprise was caused in the School's division of the League when St. Sebastian's Junior string beat their Senior string by the odd goal in 3. Cosmas Menezes scored both goals for the winners, while Louis Rodrigues scored for the Seniors.

New China Mills beat H. I. Dickson S.C. by three goals to one in the same league. K. Shetty, Julius and Harichandra scored for the winners, while J. Guerra reduced the margin.

SPECTACULAR

Aquatic Entertainers of the Javelin productions performed at the Golwala Baths on Saturday and Sunday in connection with the Prohibition Week celebrations. Picture shows one of the spectacular diving event in progress.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN ACTIVE SHARES

Traders Await Details Of Agreement With Pakistan

BOMBAY, April 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady and ruled steady for some time in under selective buying but as soon as the demand was satisfied, quieter conditions prevailed on scattered liquidation: Trading was restricted and price movement was confined to a narrow range.

As pointed out before the market is lacking investment support and speculative operators are not inclined to increase their interest On the contrary there is more disposition to back profits as they accrue on either side. This explains the narrow irregular price movement which we are experiencing for the past few weeks. The political situation is improving and with better industrial production support is likely to make its appearance on all important setbacks.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened unchanged at Rs. 1622/8 and improved at Rs. 1635 on moderate buying support but quietened at Rs. 1625 on scattered realising Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 322 and after declining at Rs. 320. steadied at Rs. 322. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 28/10 and Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 20/2.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1022/8 and after declining at Rs. 1017/8. steadied at Rs. 1020, ohinoor Shares changed hands at Rs. 315, while Svadeshi Mill Shares were done at Rs. 272

Scindia Shares were placed at Rs. 13/1 and Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 460. Ceneral Banks Shares were done at Rs 80/12 and Imperials fully paid were quoted at Rs. 1782.

Later on there was very little fresh business and traders were inclined to await the announcement of terms of agreement with Pakistan. Tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (27-8) X.D.	1018 12
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	314 0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	272 8
Central India Mills (6)	239 8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	194 0
New Great Eastern (8)	144 0
Indore (8-13)	111 4
Gokak Mills (12) X.D.	255 0
Century Spinning (15)	248 12
Indian Bleaching (6)	150 0
Swan Mills (20)	322 8
Finlay Mills (15)	258 0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	153 0
Edward Sassooon (30)	228 12
Meyer (12)	88 12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 14 6
India United Ord. (0-14-9)	12 0
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 14
Madhusudan (15)	180 0
Podar (S)	130 8
Khatau Makanji (6)	163 12
Swadeshi Coupon	68 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	322 8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1630 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-12)	141 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (7) XD	154 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8) XD	458 2
Belapur Sugar (9)	225 0
Shivrajpur (1-8)	30 0
Scindia Steam (6-8)	13 1
Premier Construction	93 8
Tata Chemical	11 5
Tata Oil (2)	48 0
Indian Iron (0-12)	28 11
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	20 2
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 10
Indian Copper	2 4
Wimco	230 0
Alcock	330 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	154 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1445 0
Tata Power (25)	1551 4

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	59 0
Phoenix (50)	152 8
Indian Mfg (40)	2950 0
Kurla XD	116 4
Colaba (12)	101 8
New City (11)	172 4
Minerva (12)	130 0
Bradbury (12)	520 0
Bharucha Deld. (0.4)	4 4
Bharat Mills (2)	29 0
Mysore (4)	167 8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14 4
Model Mills (13-8)	158 12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	632 8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	212 8
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	227 4
Sholapur (200)	3150 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	18 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52 0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240 0
New Ahmedabad	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	35 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	19 2
Madhusudan S. (2-5)	35 0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173 12
Raja Bahadur (4)	54 0
Berar Mills	263 12
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-2)	130 0
Ahmedabad New	101 8
Surat Electric	133 4
Karachi Electric (2)	135 0
Broach (0-5)	6 2
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 2
Amalgamated	11 4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28 8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	136 4
Bombay Suburban (8)	150 14
Bombay Suburban New	145 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India	1777 8
Imperial Bank P (0-12)	435 0
Central Bank (2) XD	80 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	83 8
Bank of India (4)	166 8
Union (0-3)	7 12
Baroda (2-3)	120 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-2)	44 12
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0.14-9)	92 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4720 0
Empire (10)	571 4
New India (1-7)	59 4
Jupiter (0-12)	12 14
Vulcan (0-10)	12 14
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	39 0
Universal	11 4
BIG (1)	17 0
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
All India General	12 12
New Great	25 0
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	112 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	237 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	157 8
Burma Perol	1 6 6
Mackenzie (8)	97 0
Port Canning (3)	58 8
Kemp and Co. (20)	300 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	94 8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	47 0
Mukund Iron	13 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	146 4
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	22 8
Indian Cement (1937)	19 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	153 12
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	775 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Manamadi Steam	100 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Sardar Carbonic XD	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	30 0
National Rayon	48 4
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	197 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1234 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1345 0
Hydro Electric (7)	131 12
Bombay Steamer (6)	223 12
Central India (5)	653 12
Swadesh Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	672 8
Laxmi	276 4
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 4
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Srinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130 0
Pre. Construction First	100 0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98 0
Amalgamated	115 0
India	72 0
Tata Chemical	125 0
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	13 4
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie First	85 0
Mackenzie (2)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 0
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	69 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 0
Gula Rajamsingh	8 8
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 12 6
New Victoria	2 0
New Victoria Pref.	4 4
Phalton	92 0
Gold Mohor	305 0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325 0
Bijlian X.R. C.D.	110 0
Osmanshahi X.R. C.D.	125 0
Ajam Shahi	130 0
Air Service	4 4
Air India	57 0
Hind Motors	5 1
India Steam	6 13

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, April 10.

Tata Ordinary 322-8, Tata Deferred 1630, Indian Iron 28-11, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20-2, Bombay Dyeing 1018-12, Central India 239, Gokak 255 Ex.D., Kohinoor 314-6, Simplex 194, Swadeshi 272-8, Tata Power 1551-4, Associated Cement 154-6, Belapur 225, Bombay Burma (Old) 458-2, Scindia 13-1, Central Bank 80, New India 59-4, Tata 2nd Pref. 141-4.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, April 8.

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 6th April 1950	233692
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 6th April 1950	626370
Same period last year	797912
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th April 1950	365553
Same time last year	510664

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 10.

The local bullion market was fairly steady today with moderate business. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 184/14 and advanced at Rs. 185/6 on moderate buying support and some short covering. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market turned quiet at Rs. 185/4 on scattered Profit-taking. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 186/2. Forward Gold after being quoted at Rs. 115/8 steadied at Rs. 115/6 Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115/12 and Sovereigns were steady at Rs. 76.

Final closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	185 6 0
Forward	184 12 0
Ready Gold	115 12 0
Forward	115 4 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 10.

The local produce market was fairly steady today with restricted business. The Seeds Traders Association has passed several resolutions with a view to early resumption of forward business. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS	
Khandesh Quality Ready	42 12 0
Madras Coromandal	42 6 0
Bold Ready	41 12 0
Oil Bombay Mills	23 0 0
Oil Uucountry Mills	22 8 0
Oil April delivery	22 5 0
Oil May	22 13 0
LINSEED	
Gold Ready	37 6 0
Small Satna	36 8 0
April-May	37 6 0
Oil	21 8 0
CASTORSEEDS	
Castorseeds Ready	28 0 0
Madras May	28 8 0
CHICAGO WHEAT	
CHICAGO, April 8.	
May	2.24-1/2
July	2.04-7/8
September	2.05-3/8
December	2.08
N. Y. STOCKS	
NEW YORK, April 8.	
American Telephone and Telegraph	155-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	37
Anaconda Copper Mining	30
Chase National Bank	37-3/8
Firestone Tyre	60-1/8
General Electric	46-3/4
General Motors	79-7/8
Ingersol Rand	69
International Nickel	27
National City Bank	46-3/8
New York Central Rail Road	14 1/4
Sinclair Oil Corporation	24-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corp.	17-1/8
Texas Corp.	64-3/4
Union Carbide	45-1/2
U. S. Smelting and Refining	35
U. S. Steel, Common	32-1/2
Western Union	22-3/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,090,000.

Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 32-3/8 and 32-1/2 respectively.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, April 10.

120 Ready Japan	6 12 0
150 Ready Japan	5 4 0
120 Ready Italy	5 7 0
150 Ready Italy	4 13 6
150 D. Box April	960 0 0
150 D. Box May	950 0 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 10.

2 1/2	per cent 1954	94 14	0
2 1/2	per cent 1950	100 0	0
2 1/2	per cent 1955	99 14	0
2 1/2	per cent 1961	97 1	0
2 1/2	per cent 1950	99 9	0
2 3/4	per cent 1962	99 4	0
2 3/4	per cent 1973	95 12	0
2	per cent Con. X.W	97 3	6
3	per cent 1951-54	101 4	0
3	per cent 1952-55	101 11	0
3	per cent 1957	101 9	0
3	per cent 1950-51	101 5	0
3	per cent 1963-65	100 6	0
3	per cent 1966-68	100 2	0
3	per cent 1970-75	100 0	0
2 1/2	per cent 1954-59	104 6	0
3 1/2	per cent 1950-70	110 2	0
4 1/2	per cent 1950-55	100 12	0
4 1/2	per cent 1958-60	110 6	0
4 1/2	per cent 1953-56	112 10	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3	per cent Bombay 1962	99 5	0
2 3/4	per cent C P 1961	97 2	0
2 3/4	per cent Madras 1981	97 2	0
3	per cent Bombay 1955	100 8	0
3	per cent Bombay 1958	100 4	0
3	per cent Punjab 1952	100 0	0
3	per cent Madras 1952-53	100 8	0
3	per cent C. P 1952	100 6	0
3	per cent U. P 1952	100 6	0
3	per cent N. W. F 1952	98 2	0
3	per cent U P 1961-68	99 8	0
3 1/4	per cent Municipal 1977	98 10	0
4	per cent B P L long dated	109 12	0
4	per cent Bombay Muni	109 12	0
5	per cent Bombay Muni 1959	114 0	0
6	per cent Bombay Muni 1954	113 8	0
6	per cent K P T 1950	113 0	0

c.i.f., United Kingdom.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, April 10.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B C Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D D 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York B. C Rate T. T. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 478 1/4 Montreal Rs. 435

Banks Buying T T Rs 475 Montreal Rs. 431 3/4

Banks Buying D D Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs 429 3/4

Banks Buying D D Rs 473 3/4 L/C., Montreal Rs 430 1/2.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 7250

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 7500.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T D D. Fl 79

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T D. D. Fcs. 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T T. D. D. Fcs. 1033

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Glds. 79

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 83 1/4 eq. Dol. 100

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 156 3/4 eq. Dol. 100.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs. not quoted. London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4-3/4. London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65 London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 35. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs 139.90-140.10 London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr 19.32-36 London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Ri. 89.40-91.00 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10-63-65 London/Karachi Cross Rate Rs. 2/1-84-2/1.94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Esc. 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Fcs. 5.60-5.65 London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3/07 3/4-3.08 1/4. London/New York Cross Rate dol 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8. London Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02 London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981. London/Prague Cross Rate K. not quoted London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16 2/4 3/16 London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50. London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23-12.26

London Discts 3 Mos. 5/8 p.c.

London Discts 6 Mos. 3/4 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money: Call 3/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 1 1/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 1 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos. 1 3/4 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, April 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES : — Govt. of India loans 3 per cent paper 97/1, 3 per cent 1986 97/3, 3 per cent 1953/55 101/11, three per cent 1966/68 100/2, 3 per cent 1970/75 100/- Government of Travancore 3 per cent 1952/54 101/5, Government of Madras 3 per cent 1956 100/10, 3 per cent 1960 100/4.

BANKS: Travancore 14/-.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 17/4, Mysore 45/8, Travancore 5/6.

PLANTINGS: Chembra 5/1, Cochin Malabar 4/10, Devashola 14/8, Highland Produce 27, Midland 4/8/6, Nellampathy 1/3, Ouchterlony 6/7, Pullangode 1/2/6, Thirumbadi 1/14/6, T R and T Co. 5/4, Vaikundam 8/4.

TEXTILES: Bangalore Woollen 235/- Buckingham 136/8, Do. Pref. 188/-, Cambodia 11/8, Coimbatore CM 146/8, Pioneer 119/-, Dhanalakshmi 212/8, Janardhana 82/-, Lakshmi 72, Madura 36/10, Mettur 328, Radhakrishna 193/-, Rajalakshmi 73, Ranga Vilas 55/12, Travancore Rayons 3/14, Do. Pref. 6/11, Trichinopoly 11, Vasanta 106/-.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 70, India Cement 17/12, F A C T 5/2, Mettur Chem 5/8, Mysore Chem. Fert. 7/10/6, Paper 10/9, Spencer 11.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 6th April were as under:

Number of Cheques:	1,86,293
Amount of Cheques:	Rs. 55,64,76,741-13-4

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, April 10.

Apollo 2-14 2-14-6
B. Dyeing 1023-12 18-12 23-12 18-12 22-8 18-12
C. India 237 41 38-8 39-8
Century 246-4 48-12
Colaba 101-8
E. Textiles 228-12
Gokak 255 56 55
I.U Defd 1-14 1-14-6 1-14
I U. Ord. 12 11-15-6 12 11-15-6 12
Indore 112-8 10 12-8 11-4 12-8 11-4
Kohinoor 315 14 16 14 14-12 13-8 14
Podar 131-4
Sassoon Cotton 18
Simplex 194 95 93-8 96 94
Svadeshi 273 71-8 74 72 72-8
Tata Mills 51 52
Vishnu 211-4 12-8
Scindia 13-3 13-1-6 13-3 13 13-1
Baroda 120-12
Central 80-8 81 80
Central New 83 84 83-8
Imperial Old 1777-8
India 164 66-8
Union 7-11 7-12
U. Commercial 44-12 45 44-12
Ahmedabad 130
Suburban 150-10
Hydro 154
Power 1552-8 51-4
Jupiter 12-14
New India 59 60 59-4
B. Steel 20-2 20-5 20-2 20-3 20-2
I. Iron 28-10 28-13 28-9 28-11 28-10 28-11
Tata Defd 1625 17-8 36-4 25 30 22-8 30
Tata Ord 322 20-4 24 21-4 22-12 22 23 21-4 22-8
Tata 1st Pref. 197-8
Tata 2nd Pref. 141-4 41-8 41
Alcock 332-8 27-8 35 30
A.C.C. 155 55-4 53-12 54
Belapur 226 27 25 26 25
B.B. Old 465 61-4 63-12 55-10 58-2
B.B New 156-4 57-8
B B Petrol 1-6-9 1-6-3 1-6-6
I. Copper 2-4-6 2-4
I Bleaching 149-8 50
P. Construction 93-8 94-12 93 93-8
Shivrajpur 31 30
Tata Chem. 11-5
Tata Oil 47-4 47-12 47-8 48
Walchandnagar 150 53-12
Wimco 229-6 31-4 30.

Medical Relief To Villagers

BOMBAY SCHEMES

BOMBAY, Monday.

Replying to certain questions put to him today in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, Government of Bombay, stated that there were 10,933 registered Ayurvedic Practitioners and 2,009 Unani Practitioners in the State of Bombay including the merged States.

He said that the status of a qualified "Vaidya" was considered equal to that of a qualified allopathic doctor.

A Faculty of Ayurved and Unani systems of medicines was to be constituted under the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, whose functions would include the prescribing of courses of training and the standard and subjects for examinations and holding qualifying and other examinations in the Indian systems of medicine. The faculty would also provide for the maintenance of an adequate standard of proficiency for the practice of the systems.

Government were already conducting a full-fledged Ayurvedic College—the R.A. Podar Medical College (Ayurvedic), Bombay.

Besides, to help the poorer sections in rural areas, Government had sanctioned these schemes:—The Subsidised Medical Practitioners' Scheme, the Village Aid Scheme, Cottage Hospitals Scheme, scheme to improve Local Board and Municipal Dispensaries, the Sub-dispensaries Scheme and the Mobile Units Scheme.

Trains Collide At Nadikudi

FIREMAN KILLED AND 5 OTHERS HURT

GUNTUR, April 10, (PTI): A passenger train collided with a goods train early today at Nadikudi railway station on the Guntur-Mucheria section of the M. and S. M. Railway 60 miles from here.

One firemen was killed and a passenger and four other railway employees injured.

The engine of the passenger train was derailed and several goods wagons were damaged, it is officially learned.

Peace Again In New York's China Town

NEW YORK, April 10, (PTI-Reuter): Peace has returned to New York city's China Town where reinforced police squads have for days patrolled the streets, fearing a bloody outbreak of long dormant "Tong" (Secret Society) warfare.

The patrols were increased in the latter part of March after it was believed a long-standing peace pact between the rival Hip Sing and On Leon Tongs had been endangered by a Chinese murder and suicide in Brooklyn.

Externment Order On Parachure Withdrawn

NEW DELHI, April 10, (PTI): The District Magistrate, Delhi, today withdrew the externment orders served on Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Organising Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, and Dr. D S. Parachure under the East Punjab Public Safety Act on February 20 and April 1, 1950 respectively.

Mr. Deshpande's petition challenging the validity of this order is pending in the Supreme Court and a hearing is fixed for April 17.

Speculative Counters Steady On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, April 10. (PTI): The market ruled steady for the speculative counters. Jute and coal shares were unchanged. Government Securities kept steady.

The hall of the association was closed today at 2 p.m. on account of the death of Mr. Harikishen Das of Messrs. Agalwala & Co.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Loan 1986 97/3 small lots. Three per cent Loan 1963/65 100/5 small lot. Three per cent Loan 1951/54 101/1 small lot, Three per cent Loan 1966/68 100/2.

BANKS: Hindustan Mercantile 18/8 Imperial Conty 430 Ct.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 16, Jayshree Textile 4/1, Kesoram 17/8, New Victoria 2

COALS: Borrea 29/8, Burrakur 12/4, Central India 4/11, Western Bengal 4/15.

JUTES: Agarpara 13/12. Auckland 124, Howrah 26/8, Megna 110, Naihati 125 small lot, Union 201 small lots. Barnagore 197, Dalhousie 162 small lot, Nuddea 65/8, Reliance 19/13, Engineerings Arthur Butler 10/2, Indian Iron 28/10, Jessop & Co. 14/5, Kumardhubi Eng. 7/12, Marshalls 7/12, Steel Corp. 20/2, Textile Machinery 7/5.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/11, Indian Copper 2/4, Sone Valley Cement 6, Calcutta Electric 14/12, B.I.C. 8/10, Indian Wood Products 32/3. Jardine Henderson 139/8, Bengal Paper 42/8, Titaghur Paper 33/13 Assam Saws 8/13, India Steamship 6/13.

TEAS: Bormahjan 13, Dhunseri 9, New Samanbagh 11/14 Ct.

Ahmedabad Share Bazar

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

Market showed a constructive trend Fluctuations Calico opened 262, highest 263/4, lowest 261, Arvind opened 745, highest 749, lowest 737, Ambica opened 324, lowest 315; Deferred opened 1621, highest 1633.

Closing Quotations: Calico 262/4, Arvind 744 Ambica 319, C Deferred 1631, Ashok 351/4, New Textile 485, Vijay 436/4, Shorok 262/8.

Manufacture Of Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils

PARLIAMENT DECISION TO ELICIT PUBLIC OPINION

NEW DELHI, April 10 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today decided to circulate Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's non-official bill for the prohibition of the manufacture and import of the hydrogenated vegetable oils in India for the purpose of eliciting public opinion by August 31, 1950.

The mover of the bill withdrew his motion for consideration of the bill after two days' debate, following a brief reply by the Minister of Food, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram who wanted circulation of the bill, to which the House agreed.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram assured the House that the Government would keep the interests of the rural population uppermost in their mind. Because of divergent views expressed on the subject, he said, it was desirable to ascertain public opinion further. The Minister added that while ten State Governments had expressed their approval of the measure to ban manufacture of hydrogenated oils, eleven were opposed to it.

Pandit Bhargava, supporting prohibition of hydrogenation of oils and that it was impossible to stop adulteration of pure ghee unless hydrogenation of vegetable oils was prohibited.

The Vanaspati magnates themselves took pure ghee and not Vanaspati, he said. They had got back their capital invested in the industry in a year's profits.

Mr. Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar) said it would be wrong to plead for the banning of an industry like that of the vegetable oil which yielded revenue to the Government to the extent of Rs. 5 crores and employed over 100,000 persons. The industry, he added, existed in many other countries of the west which had not found it harmful.

GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

Proposal To Preserve Area Near Dharsana

NEW DELHI, April 10 (PTI): Sardar Patel told Mr. R. K. Sidhva that the Gandhi National Memorial Fund had under consideration a proposal for preserving the area near Dharsana (Bombay Province) covered by Mahatma Gandhi in his Dandi March in 1930.

Maulana Azad told Dr. Man Mohan Das that a total sum of Rs. 3,16,235 had been expended on the annual upkeep and repairs to Taj Mahal since 1944-45 to 1949-50.

The Home Minister, Sardar Patel, replying to a supplementary question on assistants' examination said "permanent Government servants displaced from Pakistan and who are now in temporary posts here, need not in for the examination for confirmation".

NEW RADIO STATION

Mr. R. R. Diwakar told Mr. P. Kunhiraman that a radio station at Calicut would be opened by about the middle of May.

The states Minister, Sardar Patel, in a written answer to Mr. S. Sivan Pillay said that request had been received from Travancore-Cochin State for exemption from the application of the provisions of Article 371 of the Constitution under the proviso to that article.

Article 371 deals with central control over states in the matter of giving directions for a period of ten years.

The Finance Minister told Dr. Mono Mohan Das in a written answer that during the eight months April-November 1949 India earned approximately 100.6 million dollars through the export of textiles.

The Finance Minister said in reply to Mr. S. N. Misra that talks between officials of the Government of India and U.K. had been held in February to avoid double taxation on incomes. Both sides were now reporting the position to their Governments. The Minister replying to a supplementary said that from the revenue point of view, India would stand to gain by such an agreement.

Adjournment Motions Disallowed

NEW DELHI, April 10, (PTI): The Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, declined to give assent to two adjournment motions given notice of by Mr. Lakshmi Kant Maitra to discuss reports of attacks by 'Ansars' and Pakistan armed forces on certain West Bengal border villages and towns in view of the talks that were being held between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan

Parliament Session To Conclude On April 19

NEW DELHI, April 10, (UPI): The Speaker Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, announced today in Parliament that the present session would end on April 19.

As originally planned the session was to conclude on April 12 but in view of certain important legislation to be put through in the current session, the sittings were provisionally extended by a week more.

Former Iraqi Police Chief Gets Life Imprisonment

BAGHDAD, April 10, (PTI-Reuter): The Iraqi High Court of Justice today sentenced Ali Khalid, former Chief of Police, to life imprisonment on a charge of trying to overthrow the Government by force.

The sentence is subject to appeal.

Plea To Lift Controls

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT April 10: Presiding over the eighth annual general meeting of the Saurashtra Millowners Association at Surendranagar on April 8, Sheth Shantilal Mangaldas, the mill agent of the New Jehangir Mill at Bhavnagar, attacked the constantly shifting trade policy of the Saurashtra Government.

Adverting to the continuance of direct controls on the untenable plea of their being in the best interests of the poor and middle classes, Sheth Shantilal showed conclusively that the controls had only served to blunt the moral sense among the Government officials and the merchants in Saurashtra. The controls, he said, had paralysed free markets atrophied commerce and industries and reacted most unfavourably on the economic life of the community in Saurashtra. He cited the sugar muddle as a most striking instance in point.

The speaker denounced the proposed levy of sales tax on cotton, which enjoyed immunity from it in Bombay State.

ALLAHABAD-BOMBAY EXPRESS DERAILMENT

2 Victims Die

INDORE, April 10 (PTI): According to Bhusawal station authorities the two seriously injured persons in the 28 Up Allahabad-Bombay Express derailment yesterday afternoon have since died.

The authorities said derailed bogies were being cleared from the track and through running was maintained on one line

BOMBAY: Three of the thirty-seven passengers injured in the derailment of the Bombay-bound Allahabad Express yesterday near Bhusawal arrived in Bombay this morning by the same train.

The Express arrived at the Victoria Terminus nearly four hours and fifteen minutes behind schedule. The injuries of the three passengers were very slight and they were given first-aid on their arrival here.

Most of the injured passengers were detained at the hospital at Bhusawal, where they are receiving medical attention, according to a railway spokesman here.

The official enquiry into the causes of the derailment will commence at Dongargaon on April 12.

The G.I.P. Railway authorities stated at Bombay today that so far one person died of injuries in the derailment of Allahabad Express yesterday.

Plane Force-Lands

CALCUTTA April 10, (PTI): A private-owned monoplane force-landed on the Tollygunge Golf Club yesterday afternoon, the owner-pilot, Capt. H. J. Anderson escaping with slight bruises The under-carriage, engine and the propeller were damaged.

The plane has been cordoned off and kept under police guard.

Ice Storm Hits U. S. Towns

NEW YORK, April 10, (PTI-Reuter): Severe ice storms swept parts of America on Easter Sunday, crippling communication and isolating cities.

Telephone, telegraph and power lines broke under a wintry sheath of ice in seven north Central States. Light, water and heat supplies were cut off in some towns.

Nagarwalla To Appear Before Tribunal

HYDERABAD, April 10, (PTI): The Special Tribunal hearing the Bibinagar Dacoity Case today granted the request of one of the persons on trial, Nazar Ali, to summon Mr. Nagarwala of the Bombay Police to appear before the Tribunal and tender evidence as a court witness.

Mr Nagarwalla was in Hyderabad on special duty after the Police Action.

18,900 TONS MORE OF FOODGRAINS

U. P. Irrigation Project

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 10: Principal works connected with the construction of Nagwa Dam in Mirzapore District having been completed the opening ceremony of the Dam is proposed to be held on April 19.

Mirzapur and Bundelkhand districts have only 14 per cent of cultivated area provided with irrigation facilities whereas in remaining parts of the State 55 per cent of the cultivated area has such facilities In order to give relief to the dry areas the Government had sanctioned Nagwa Dam project at the estimated cost of about Rs 72 lakhs so as to bring 68,000 acres of land in Mirzapur district under irrigation.

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Liaquat Ali Determined To Implement Pact To The Full

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION OF MEN OF GOOD WILL AND THE PRESS

KARACHI, April 10 (PTI).

IN the course of his lengthy statement to the Pakistan Parliament on the Indo-Pakistan minorities agreement, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan expressed his firm intention to implement this agreement to the full. At the same time, the Pakistan Premier called for the co-operation of leaders of public opinion and men of goodwill in both countries and also in particular, the co-operation of the press on both sides of the border.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said:

"Hon'ble Members are aware that the Prime Minister of India and I met in Delhi on April 2 to discuss measures to deal with the minority problems in India and Pakistan with special reference to the situation in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and East Bengal. The conversations between us which were conducted in an atmosphere of frankness and cordiality, concluded on April 8 when I am happy to say, we reached an agreement which I am presenting to the House.

"The agreement, it will be seen, has two aspects; a general one and a special one. In its general aspect, it deals with fundamental rights of the minorities and with measures for preventing communal disorder and for dealing with it effectively, should such disorder occur at any time in any part of India or Pakistan. In its special aspect, the agreement deals with the present situation in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and East Bengal with particular reference to the question of suppression of disorder, wherever it is still occurring, the stoppage of present exodus of minorities by creating conditions necessary for the restoration of confidence, the return of the refugees to their homes and the machinery for the implementation of these purposes.

LOYALTY

"The fundamental rights reiterated in the agreement are in accordance with the principles of the objectives resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in March 1949. These rights include complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, protection of life, property, personal honour and culture, and freedom of occupation, speech and worship subject to law and public morality. Both Governments have re-affirmed that the enjoyment of these rights is guaranteed to all minorities and have also stated that members of the minority communities have equal opportunity with members of the majority community to participate in public life, hold political and other office and to serve in the country's civil and armed forces.

"At the same time, a most important principle has been re-emphasised, that the allegiance and loyalty of the minorities is to the State of which they are citizens and it is to the Government of their own State that they should look for the redress of their grievances. The reiteration of this concept has been found to be necessary because much political and communal mischief in both countries is the result of a failure to recognize this basic principle."

PUNISHMENT

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan added: "Among measures of general application approved by the two Governments to prevent or deal with communal disturbances are the punishment of those found guilty of offences and the imposition of collective fines where necessary;

"The prevention of dissemination of news and mischievous opinion calculated to rouse communal passion by Press or radio or by any individual or organization and the punishment of those responsible for such dissemination.

"The prevention of propaganda directed against the territorial integrity of either country or purporting to incite war between them, and prompt and effective action against individuals or organisations responsible for such propaganda.

"Other important features of the general aspect of the agreement are non-recognition of forced conversions and the setting up of an agency to assist in the recovery of abducted women.

DEPUTATION OF TWO MINISTERS

Special Provisions To Tackle Exodus

"In the part of the agreement relating to conditions in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and East Bengal, a number of special provisions have been made which apply in addition to the general provisions referred to above. These special provisions are necessary in view of the unsettled conditions which are responsible for the present exodus.

"The most important of these measures is the decision of the Governments of Pakistan and India to depute two ministers, one from each Government, to remain in the affected areas for such period as may be necessary in order to help restore confidence, to facilitate the return of the refugees to their homes and generally to assist in implementation of the provisions of the agreement. These two ministers will work together in close co-operation, and I earnestly hope that with the authority of the two Governments behind them, they will soon succeed in the accomplishment of their noble mission.

COMMISSIONS

"Another important measure that has been accepted by both Governments is that a minister of the minority community will be included in the Governments of West Bengal, Assam and East Bengal. The existing provincial Minority Boards in West Bengal and East Bengal will be abolished and Minority Commissions will be established in West Bengal, Assam and East Bengal. The Commission will consist of a minister of the provincial or state government concerned and a representative each of the majority and minority communities, chosen by and from among their respective representatives in the provincial or state legislature.

"These commissions will observe and report on the implementation of the agreement and advise on action to be taken on their recommendations.

"The two central ministers will remain in touch with the commissions and may attend and participate in their meetings. The agreed recommendations will be normally given effect to. If there is disagreement between the central ministers, the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan shall consider and decide on ways and means to resolve the disagreement. The services of the central ministers will no longer be required when the present emergency has passed.

"While the two Governments are opposed to large-scale migrations, they do not want to place any impediments in the way of those who wish to go.

FREE MOVEMENT

"Provisions, have, therefore, been made for freedom of movement and protection in transit for the migrants and for increased custom facilities of a specified nature. The rights of a migrant to ownership of his immovable property and occupancy in land will not be disturbed. His immovable property will be restored to him provided he returns to his home not later than 31st December, 1950. Where restoration is not possible, the Government concerned will take steps to rehabilitate the migrant. The right to dispose of immovable property for sale, by exchange or otherwise has been recognised.

"A separate committee consisting of three representatives of the minority and presided over by a representative of the government concerned will be established under fresh legislation by the Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and East Bengal to act as trustees on behalf of the migrant owner and to recover rent for his immovable property according to law. This arrangement will apply to the immovable property of all migrants from the four areas who left their homes prior to the recent disturbances but after 15th August, 1947; it will also apply to migrants who left Bihar for East Bengal owing to communal disorder or fear of such disorder. Provision has also been made for each government setting up separate enquiry commissions to report on the causes and extent of the recent disturbances and to make recommendations with a view to preventing recurrence of communal disorder.

RESTATEMENT OF RIGHTS

Concept Of Islamic State Explained

"These are the main features of the agreement. I shall now proceed to make some general observations.

"The restatement of fundamental rights, the reaffirmation of their applicability to the minorities in both countries and the solemn guarantee given by both Governments for the reinforcement of these rights should provide cause for particular satisfaction to all concerned. Some fears have been expressed from time to time by those who have an imperfect understanding of the concept of an Islamic State that such a State will be theocratic and that it may not be guided in its policy by principles of equal status, rights and citizenship in respect of the minorities who reside in it. Such fears are entirely baseless. Their frequent repetition cannot but do immeasurable harm to the peace of mind of the minority community.

"To anybody who has made a study of the Objectives Resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, it must be clear that the concept of an Islamic State rests essentially on the acceptance of the principles of freedom, equality and social justice applying to all citizens without distinction of religion, at the same time safeguarding the culture and way of life of the majority and minority communities. I hope that all talk of Pakistan being a theocratic State where discrimination is made will now cease.

FOREMOST RESPONSIBILITY

"Hon'ble Members will recollect that when I spoke in this House on the situation in East Bengal on March 28, I stated that there were two major reasons why Hindu exodus from East Bengal was still continuing even though completely peaceful conditions prevailed in that province These reasons were the continuance of communal violence in India and a persistent propaganda in the Indian Press and by several Indian leaders, that India should invare Pakistan. The present agreement recognises the importance of these factors.

"The restoration of normal conditions and the adoption of suitable measures to prevent recurrence of disorder have been accepted as the foremost responsibility of each Government. In regard to propaganda directed against the territorial integrity of either country or constituting incitement to war, the two Governments have agreed, as I have stated before, to prevent such propaganda and to take immediate and effective action against individuals or organisations responsible for such propaganda. Strict observance of this provision is, I consider of the utmost importance.

"In the end, I should like to say that the present agreement has been arrived at between me and the Prime Minister of India after a great deal of careful thought and in a spirit of helpful understanding of each other's approach to the problem that confronts us. I believe, and so does the Prime Minister of India, that this agreement, if properly implemented, will lead to the eradication of fear and suspicion which stalk this sub-contine today.

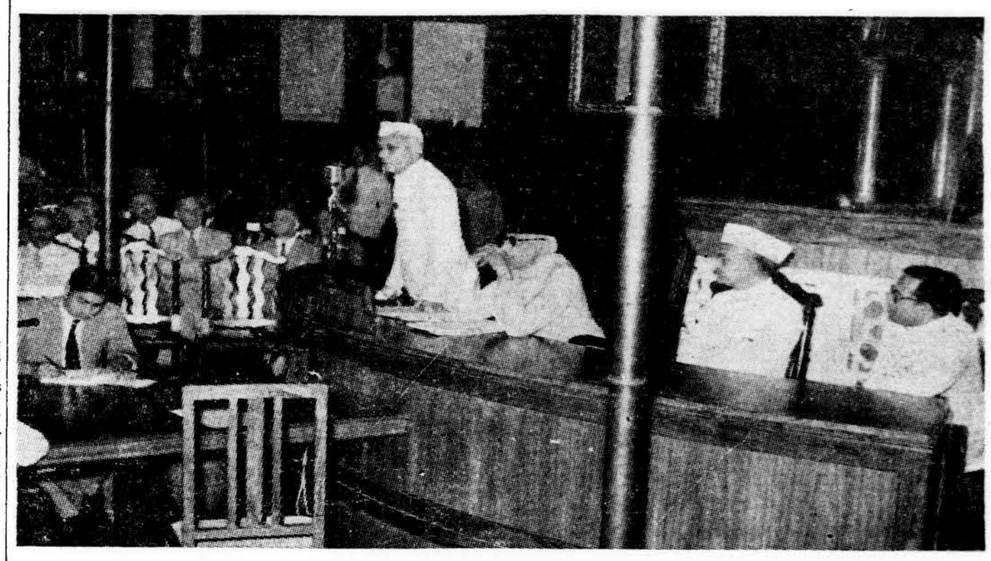
FIR INTENTION

"As a result of my conversations with him, I am satisfied that he will do everything possible to see that the life property, culture, citizenship and other rights of the minority in all parts of India are fully safeguarded. I hope that he too was satisfied that I will do everything possible in this direction in Pakistan. It is my firm intention to implement this agreement to the full. In this task, I ask for the cooperation of leaders of public opinion and men of goodwill in both countries, and also in particular the cooperation of the Press on both sides of the border. Let none of us do anything that may jeopardise the completion of the delicate and difficult work that lies ahead of us.

"A false word or action today may upset the balance which may be impossible to redress for generations to come. I look upon this agreement as the precursor of a new understanding between India and Pakistan. The Prime Minister of India and I will be meeting from time to time review the implementation of this agreement as well as to consider other problems of common concern.

"In the interests of both India and Pakistan, as indeed in the interests of world peace, It is essential that we should settle all outstanding issues by peaceful means and promote the growth of friendship and good neighbourly feelings between the two countries."

MAINTAINING CULTURAL RELATIONS



Pandit Nehru inaugurated the first plenary conference of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations held in New Delhi for maintaining cultural relations for Middle East and Far East countries. Maulana Azad, the President of the Council presided. Seated next to Mr. Azad are Dr. Tara Chand, Education Secretary and Professor Humayun Kabir.

GUN BATTLE WITH DACOITS

2 Outlaws Shot Dead

AMBALA, April 10 (PTI): Two outlaws were shot dead while a Sub-Inspector of Police received gun shot wounds in a midnight gun battle between a gang of dacoits and a police party in Chalaki village, three miles south-west of Morinda police station in Ambala District last night.

It is reported, acting on information that four armed dacoits were sheltering in the village a police party headed by Sardar Khushal Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, threw a cordon round the place. An exchange of fire took place between the dacoits and the police party for about half an hour in which two dacoits were picked up dead. The other two made good their escape.

The Sub-Ipspector of Police who received gun shot wounds is stated to be out of danger.

CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE: At the Madras High Court on Monday, the Chief Justice Mr. P. V. Rajamannar and Mr. Justice P. V. Balakrishna Ayyar, sentenced B. Ramakrishna Reddi, Publisher-and Editor of the Telugu weekly "Prajarajyam" to three months imprisonment for Contempt of Court. The journal in its issue of February 10, 1949 published an article under the heading "Is the Sub-Magistrate of Kovvur corrupt?"

MUNICIPALISATION OF BOMBAY GAS COMPANY

'Time Not Opportune Yet'

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting today threw out, by a large majority, and amendment moved by Mr. Rohit Dave, Socialist, urging that the question of municipalisation of the Bombay Gas Company be referred back to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, for further consideration.

The Committee, to which this question had been referred to by the Corporation sometime back, recommended that the matter be dropped as the "present was not the opportune time to take over the Gas Company."

Earlier, the Corporation sanctioned a sum of Rs. five lakhs, including a donation of Rs. one lakh, received from the Lotus Trust, for the purpose of installing an electric crematorium in the city.

The crematorium will be installed on the site of the Road Depot at Chandanwadi, on the east of the Hindu Burning Ground. However, if this site is not approved by the experts, another and more suitable site will be selected by the authorities in consultation with them.

As pointed out in the report of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, a tentative design of the building for accommodating two electric furnaces has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. five lakhs, inclusive of the cost of about two thousand square yards of land, electric equipment and ancillaries.

It is further pointed out by the Committee that the cost of the cremation on the assumption of 5,000 cremations per year will be about Rs. 14 per cremation as against Rs. 22-8 per cremation with fire-wood. When the cremation reaches the figure of 8,000 per year, the cost per cremation may be reduced to about Rs. 9.

GAS COMPANY

The question of municipalisation of the Bombay Gas Company again figured prominently in the Corporation, today. The House, by a large majority, threw out an amendment moved by Mr. Rohit Dave, Socialist, urging that the question should be referred back to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee for further consideration.

At a former meeting, the Corporation had referred the matter to the above-mentioned Committee. After the consideration, the Committee had recommended that the matter be dropped as the "present was not the opportune time to take over the Bombay Gas Company."

When the matter came up for discussion at today's meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Dave, moving his amendment for referring back the matter to the same Committee, stated that the Committee had disposed of this important question in only two minutes. This was highly objectionable, and as such, a serious reconsideration of the matter was called for.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost, and the original resolution as emanating from the law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee was passed.

Mr. K. K. Shah, Congress, pointed out that the compensation for taking over the Company would be five times as much as in the normal times. It was also to be remembered that the Gas Company derived much of its profits from the street lighting. It was a question, whether the lighting of the streets by gas was more profitable than by electricity. This had not yet been decided. If electricity was found to be more profitable than gas there was no reason why they should go in for the purchase of the Gas Company.

He said that it was only after considering these important aspects of the question, that the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee had come to the conclusion that the present was not the opportune time for the municipalisation of the Gas Company.

The Corporation elected Mr. G. P. Kapadia, a non-Councillor, on the B.E.S.T. Committee in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. D. M. Khatau. Mr. Kapadia got 57 votes, whereas his Socialist rival, Mr Dinkar Desai, secured only 30.

Mr. N. D. Kadam was elected uncontested on the Works Committee.

Emergency Call To Police

BOMBAY, Monday.

All complaints to the Police should, in future, be dialled to No. 33333 at which an officer will be on duty constantly to give immediate effect to the complaints. Till now, the complaints were received by the telephone No. 39811, which will now continue as the Police Exchange Line for communications with individual police stations.

Police Emergency Line is 33333, says a Press Note.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

I am shocked to see that a Director of Education (not in our State) has delivered himself of a long lecture on the dignity of manual labour. This is the one thing that there is no dignity to and anyone who indulges in this, has obviously never done a stroke of manual labour in his life. I suggest that he be sent down to work as an unskilled worker in some miserable factory.

Unfortunately, it is an illusion that dies hard. Some twenty years ago, I was working in a newspaper office in, as it happens, Lucknow the very city where the latest effusion has been heard. My Editor was a man with a definite air about him and, as he stepped out to lunch, he told me that there was a news-item which was well worth following up. I could, he added, get all the information from the old files.

After he left, I had a look and saw that the files were some six years-old and that it was rather a strain to get the bound volumes from the top shelves for the reference. So I decided to go off for my lunch.

Accidents will happen and, when I returned, the Boss was at his desk already, chewing the end of his red pencil and looking quite angry. As I slipped into my seat and called the peon, he looked up and noticed me. I had the volume brought down, and referred to it and then went in with my write-up. He straight off began a tirade against the Hindu caste system, the awful pride of educated Indians and the waste that was inevitable.

I diplomatically agreed with him and then asked if he had any particular instance in mind.

Shaking a denunciatory finger at me, he yelled, "You, you. Why didn't you take that file down yourself?" I explained that it was rather heavy and that editorial staff was not usually recruited on their ability to lift big weights, and finally suggested that as it was his idea, he might have brought the file himself and given it to me. I am afraid he was not convinced.

Some years later when a bunch of us journalists were asked to Government House at Bombay, I was pleased to have my stand reaffirmed by another. The Governor in an amiable mood turned to his Private Secretary who was some paces behind him and beckoning with his finger, said, "——, get the cigarettes, will you? Let us make ourselves comfortable." Mr. —— turned and beckoned with 'his' finger to a richly costumed chaprassi, "Chaprassi, cigarettes," he said. No one seemed to be the worse off for this little gesture of independence

Manual labour, in other words, has nothing to commend it. Those who have to do it, at any rate, do not feel rapturous about it. Why insult their intelligence?

MR. PRAKASAM FIGHTS ON!

VIJAYAVADA, April 10 (PTI).

MR. T. PRAKASAM reiterated his determination to move the contemplated resolution in the State Legislature demanding inquiry into the charges against some Ministers."

Addressing Congress workers here, he said, "Neither disciplinary action nor the Congress High Command can stop me from doing that."

"If need be, I shall take this matter up in courts of law—even the Supreme Court." Mr. Prakasam added.

THE METROPOLITAN: Rev. G. C. Hubback, the Metropolitan of India, will leave for U.K. on May 1, on retirement, it is learnt in Calcutta on Monday. The successor of the Bishop will be elected by the Electorate and Bishops concerned on May 17.

CABINET RESIGNATIONS TO BE ACCEPTED

New Ministers Expected To Be Chosen Soon

NEW DELHI, April 10 (PTI)

TALKS of impending Cabinet changes were revived in the lobby today there was sufficient implied confirmation that the resignations of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. K. C. Neogy would be accepted.

The Industry and Supply Minister, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, was not in the House today when the Prime Minister made the statement on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement. It was ascertained that he was out of station.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, the Commerce Minister, was in the lobby during question time and when the Prime Minister made the statement he took his seat on a back bench and not on the Treasury benches.

According to Mr. Neogy's friends, he is scheduled to leave for Simla on April 19 for a holiday and rest and later proposes to go to Calcutta. His present intentions are to continue to be a member of Parliament

NEOGY'S GRIEVANCE

It is understood that the Prime Minister and some of his senior colleagues in the Cabinet had persuaded Mr. Neogy to reconsider his decision. The Commerce Minister who himself hails from East Bengal is reported to have stated that his continuance in the Government would become untenable in the light of the current feelings in Bengal.

Besides difference of opinion on political matters, with particular reference to the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, there appears to be certain personal factors also involved in his resignation which he is understood to have conveyed to the Prime Minister this morning.

His views, it is stated, were not given the consideration which was claimed on account of his personal knowledge of the Bengal question It is understood that Mr. Neogy, contrary to expectations, does not propose to make a statement in Parliament on his resignation.

Meanwhile there is a spate of speculation on the prospective candidates. The Prime Minister who has been extremely busy all these days has not had the time to choose his new colleagues but it is expected this will not be long delayed.

MUTT AND JEFF—And Jeff Wasn't Born On Broadway Either — By BUD FISHER

JEFF, THE LITTLE BOOB, WANTED TO BE PRESIDENT.
HE SAID HE WANTED TO BE A GREAT LEADER OF MEN!
WELL, HOW'S THE PRESIDENT THIS MORNING?
OH, I GAVE UP THAT IDEA! — THERE'S NO CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.
I THOUGHT YOU WANTED TO BE A LEADER OF MEN?
FRANKLY, MUTT- I CHANGED MY MIND!
?
I'D RATHER BE A FOLLOWER OF WOMEN!
Fisher

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